NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE LIBRARY

VOL. XIII NO. 51- BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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	Local.	Mofussil.
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Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
28th Feb.	CHINA ..		7,952
7th Mar.	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st „	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th „	DEVANHA† ..	Ex. Steamer	8,092
28th „	NARKUNDA		16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA† ..		8,080
11th „	NALDERA ..		15,997
18th „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th „	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd „	CHINA ..		7,952
30th „	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th „	CALEDONIA §		7,622
27th „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th „	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th „	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
15th „	CALEDONIA .		7,622
22nd „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th „	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

† Special reduced fares:—

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon ..	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second „ ..	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th „	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th „	DUMANA	8,427
30th „	WARFIELD *	6,060
14th May	MASULA *	7,261
28th „	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th „	A Steamer. *	..

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
3rd Mar.	NAGPORE *† ..	5,283	
9th „	LAHORE* ..	5,252	
20th „	ALIPORE* ..	5,273	
31st „	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
7th April	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
14th „	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th „	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th „	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
28th „	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
12th May	DELTA ..	8,097	COMORIN
9th June.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd „	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

†Cargo vessel only; proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

28th Feb.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
2nd March	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
4th „	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
4th „	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX: 122.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM and POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRY, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Fai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 ...	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patrala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	London Agents:	

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily [redacted] from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE [redacted] PER CENT. PER ANNUM T[redacted] THE YEAR. On sums exceeding [redacted] interest is allowed by special arra[redacted] No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000 000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E. C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. R. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS:

The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O., British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8. 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5).

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SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES

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BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ...	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June, 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

INSURANCE.

THE GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED, AJMER.

Intending Assurers are invited to compare rates and conditions of this most flourishing and up-to-date

INDIAN INSURANCE Co.
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Funds exceed Rs. 12,00,000/-
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GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICIES A SPECIALITY.

combining the advantages of Whole Life and Endowment Assurances Apply for New Explanatory Leaflet to ..

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Opp. Majestic Cinema Girgaum, Bombay
(2) L. V. RAMDURG, Hubli.
(3) B. S. VAIDYA, Baroda
(4) P. D. BHARGAVA, Esq., F.S.S. (Lond Manager Head Office, AJMER.

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"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."

You have a duty to your Dependents. PROTECT THEM by a LIFE POLICY with the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Established 1908.)
67, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

MARRIAGE DOWRY POLICY

The perfected system to provide Marriage Dowries for Daughters. GUARANTEEING PAYMENT OF FULL SUM ASSURED IN EVENT OF PARENT'S DEATH, and REFUND OF FULL PREMIUM PAID WITH 4 PER CENT. INTEREST SHOULD CHILD DIE WITHIN POLICY TERM Profits added if parent and child survive policy term. Descriptive pamphlet upon application.

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

MODERN TAILORING

MODERATE CHARGES
BEST MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP.

REDUCE

the cost of your clothings. Our representative calls on you on phoning or dropping us a post card, with latest designs and estimates.

Phone 24008

KAZI & Co.,

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS

Opp: Mongini, Ld.,
Churchgate St., : : : BOMBAY

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared and audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Sharp hands for appointment in States. Experienced enclosing Re. 1 note and 2 As. stamps need apply by in sured post to ARYAN SERVICE AGENCY Delhi.
A M845

WANTED—A thoroughly competent AD VERTISEMENT CANVASSER. Appl with testimonials to the MANAGING DIREC TOR, "The Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.
A

COFFEE BEANS—Sales representatives in all towns on commission basis wanted by Peirce, Leslie and Co., Ltd., Coimbatore.
A M803

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A QUALI-FIED DOCTOR for the Dispensary of the People's Co-operative Medical Relief Society, Ltd. Apply to the Secretary, at Damodar Hall, Parel, Bombay 12.
22775

WANTED—Experienced Gujrati knowing UNDER-GRADUATE, knowing short-hand typing and Gujrati Accounts with excellent references for Estate work. Apply personally to Sheth NARSIDAS JEKESON-DAS near Kasinath Bungalow, Napean Sea Road, any time except Sunday evening.
A M848

WANTED—LOCAL MANAGERS on Rs. 75 —10—100 per month in every district of India for our trading work. Knowledge of English necessary. Cash security of Rs. 3,000 essential. Apply with one anna postage stamps, to RAE BARELI TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RAE BARELI (OUDH).
A22735

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at —/1/ per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE. Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE, (B) RAWALPINDI.

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TO LET—Bandra, Byramji Road, facing sea, large BUNGALOW, drawing, dining rooms, four bed rooms with bath rooms, two side rooms, separate guest house consisting of two bed rooms, with bath rooms, motor garage, servant's quarters, large garden with well and wind mill, suitable for two families. Apply Mr. BANAJI or on premises.
C M830

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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JEWELLERS LTD.

STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.

FINISH AND PRICE.

BEYOND CRITICISM

TREASURE HOUSE

Churchgate Street, Bombay.

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ARRIVED—Consignment of Brand New MICHELIN CORD TYRES, WITHOUT WRAPPERS at 50 per cent (FIFTY PER CENT) discount. Sizes. 30 x 3 1/2; 820: 875: 33 x 4: 880: 810: 895: Apply:—ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO. Opp. Imperial Cinema Lamington Road, Bombay 4. Tele: 41067.
N M843

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona latest Improved Model, New	195
Corona Four (Four-bank Keyboard), New	225
Remington Portable, New	234
Fox Portable (Shop-soiled)	125
Senta Portable (German), New	150
Underwood 5 Rs. 100, Remington 10 from	100
Empire No. 1 with Back spacer (Fine)	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size Rs. 85, Hammond Multi	85

Rebuilt Typewriters: Remington 10 and 11 and Oliver 9 and 11. Exceptionally low prices. Ribbons Carbon Papers. Repairs to All Makes.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T S

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Last chance of buying New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, for Rs. 200 only. Few left. All Policy Size sold out. Original price Rs. 495 and 540. Rs. 250 for 25 inch Carriage, 275 for 30 inch.

	Rs.
Oliver 3, Rs. 65, Brief, 75, Monarch	90
Remington 7, 65, 8, 75, Empire 1, 75,	90
Underwood 5, 125, 145, Smith 5, 125, 8	150
Yost 20, 85, 100, Brief, 150, New Types,	160
Hammond Multiplex, 125, 140, Mercedes,	175
Remington 10, 125 to 200, Brief, 150 to	200
Mahrati Remington 9, 125, Gujerati, 120	150
Corona 3, 100, 120, 130, New,	160
Corona 3, Improved Model, New,	195
Corona Four, latest, just arrived,	225

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts. Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
W.S.

TYPEWRITERS—Remington 7 Rs. 60. 8 Rs 70. Empire 1 Rs. 75. Yost 20 Rs. 95. Oliver 3 Rs. 60, 5. Rs. 95. 9 Rs. 120. Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 Rs. 95 to 215. Remington Factory Rebuilts as new at second-hand prices. Guaranteed Repairs to all makes. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Hornby Road, opposite Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
N

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TUBERCULOSIS CURED—If you want to get rid of this horrible disease communicate confidentially with S. D. C/o. MANAGER "Bombay Chronicle". Terms Moderate.
M756

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Lencoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage as. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle,"

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—A new model FIAT, Lightly used in perfect good order. Price Rs. 3,200/- nett. Apply Dr. ARDESHIR ERUCHSHAW, 249, Hornby Road, Fort.
JA M847

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED.—Ten years old second-hand two BOILERS 30 x 7 pressure 160/180 Horse Power. For particulars see Messrs. CHAPSI BHARA AND CO., between 12 and to 2 p.m. Dana Bunder, Bombay 3.
K 829

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUX, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim.
M M787

WANTED.—Second-hand MACHINERY.—Either whole or separately ONE COTTON., half Press and Finisher complete with suitable Direct acting, Pumping Engine and Boiler should be in working order. ONE. 30 x 7 x 150 lbs. Lancashire Boiler. Apply with full particulars, and age of each Machine with lowest quotation to:—MESSRS. CHIRANJI LAL MULTANI MAL, Mills Owner & Banker, Patiala.
K 838

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE JAPAN and SHANGHAI SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION has passed in their General Meeting on 18th February, 1925, the following resolution to be in force from 1st March, 1925:—

A member of the Association can demand cash from any purchaser local or otherwise if he so desires. In case a member is willing to give credit, he may do so for 15, 25 or 35 days at the most. If any merchant fails to make payment within the stipulated time, the Association should be immediately informed about the matter so that the Managing Committee may take necessary steps.

Bombay, 20-2-25.
824

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CHARAK CLINIC will MOVE to LAUD MANSION, QUEEN'S ROAD, Opp. Charni Road Station, from 1st March, 1925.
M840

NOTICE

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE of timber will take place as follows:—

Date.	Depot.	Logs in tons. Teak.	Issum	Jungle wood.	Sawn material.	Rejected sleepers.
9 to 17 (beginning at 3 30 on 9th) March 1925.	Dandeli.	1185	249	450	Cubic. 218	4548
		Rejected logs. 42	83	307		564

25 per cent. of the purchase price must be paid on the day of the bid and the balance within 3 months

(Sd.) A. C. HILEY,
Divisional Forest Officer,
N. D. Kanara.
Via Dharwar,
15th February, 1925.
22787

NOTICE

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England)

TRAIN SERVICE ON HARBOUR BRANCH.

ON SUNDAYS, the 15th and 22nd February and 1st and 8th March, owing to the necessity for special [illegible] to be no Electric Train Service between Victoria Terminus and Kurla or Steam Service between Gowari and Bandra on the Harbour Branch between 9 and 16/0 Hours.

D. A. FENTON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 14th February, 1925.
22695

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Share Certificate No. 6785 for 100 Shares Nos. 358498-359497 in the Union Bank of India, Ltd., standing in the name of Messrs. Haji Musa Saya has been LOST OR MISLAID. Anybody having claim against it should intimate within one month hereof to the above Bank after which a duplicate will be granted.

Noormhamed Haji Moosa Saya,
Husan Haji Moosa Saya.
Valimhamed Haji Moosa Saya,
Haji Latif Haji Moosa Saya.
Haji Sakor Haji Moosa Saya.
for Partner Haji Moosa Saya.
M849

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP which has hithertofor been carried on by Messrs. VAJESHANKER SIVSHANKER and SAKERLAL GANGADAS under the firm of Messrs. VAJESHANKER AND SAKERLAL at Madhavbaug Chawl C. P. Tank, in the trade or business of "Ghate" cloth, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent since the 30th of Maha Vud S. 1981 (23rd February, 1925) so far as the share of Mr. Sakerlal Gangadas is concerned and Mr. Vajeshanker Shivshanker Pandya will continue the said business in the name of Pandya Vajeshanker Shivshanker as the sole owner.

Bombay, 28th February, 1925.
VAJESHANKER & SAKERLAL.
22782

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England).

TRAIN SERVICE ON HARBOUR BRANCH.

ON SUNDAYS, the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th March, 1925, owing to the necessity for Special Works there will be no Electric Train Service between Victoria Terminus and Kurla or Steam Train Service between Gowari and Bandra on the Harbour Branch between 7-30 and 18-25 hours.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans. Suprintendent.
Bombay, 27th February, 1925.
22784

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England).

NEW TIME TABLE.

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force on and from SUNDAY, the 1st March 1925. The principal changes are as follows:—

21 Down Poona Passenger will leave Victoria Terminus at 14-45.
3 Down Poona Mail will leave Victoria Terminus at 15-15 and connect with the Up Punjab Mail at Kalyan.

For timings of other trains see sheet time tables exhibited at station.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans: Superintendent.
Bombay, 27th February, 1925.
22779

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE

AN AUCTION will be held in the Office of the Land Manager, Bombay Improvement Trust on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.,) for leasing temporarily plots of vacant land, situated near the junction of Parel Road, and Kalachowkey Road on the North side of Kalachowkey Road and on the West side of Parel Road for a period of THREE YEARS for erecting shops.

Plans and conditions of the lease can be had from the Office of the Land Manager Bombay Improvement Trust on payment of Annas eight only.

22753

THE POONA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company will be REMOVED from 1st of March, 1925, to 123, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

H. M. MEHTA and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
22760

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following Excise licenses (except privileged shops) in the Town and Island of Bombay, will be sold by Public Auction for the 12 months from 1st April, 1925 to 31st March, 1926, at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall as follows:—

I. Intoxicating Drugs (Ganja, Bhang etc.) licenses on Friday, the 6th March, 1925.
II. Opium licenses on Friday, the 6th March, 1925, after the disposal of Hemp Drugs licenses.
III. Foreign Liquor "On" licenses on Saturday, the 7th March, 1925.
IV. Retail Vend of Country Liquor on Monday and Tuesday 9th and 10th March 1925.
V. Retail Vend of Toddy on Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 13th March, 1925.
VI. [illegible] Hawking licenses on Friday, the 13th March, 1925, after the disposal of remaining toddy shop licenses.

Auction will begin each day at 10-30

2. The conditions of sale and the forms of licenses can be seen at the office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF EXCISE, Bombay, at the Old Custom House, Bombay, during office hours on any working day.

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Revenue.
Bombay, 12th February, 1925.
22708

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE are REMOVING our Offices from the 1st of March, 1925, to Ground Floor, Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mansions, 14, Hummam Street, Fort Bombay, POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & CO.
M844

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, COMPANY.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Churchgate, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the breaking of 6 cubic Cft. of 2 inch gauge metal from sound stone to be excavated from the Railway Company's quarry at Uuwada. The work is to commence from 1-3-25 and must be completed before 31-3-26.

2. Separate rates should be quoted:—
(a) For breaking 2" gauge ballast and screening and stacking the same for measurement in stacks not less than 8 ft. in height and within 150 ft. of quarry sidings.
& (b) For breaking, screening, stacking, loading and unloading including engine hire and all other charges.

The averaged lead of the run-out would be 35 miles.

3. At the quarry there is certain ballast breaking plant which is the property of the G. B. and C. I. Railway. Tenderers should state whether it is their intention to make use of this plant during the execution of the contract. The plant may be inspected by them on application to the Executive Engineer, Bulsar. If the said plant is made use of it shall be worked and maintained by and at the cost of the Contractor and a charge for the use of the same at the rate of Rs. 150 p.m. will be recovered from the Contractor during the continuance of this contract.

4. After October 1st, the successful tenderer will be required to produce not less than 1 lakh cubic feet of 2" metal monthly.

5. Metal shall be stacked for measurement in stacks not less than 8 ft. in height on sites which shall be pointed out by the Executive Engineer, Bulsar.

6. Sealed tenders marked "TENDER FOR BALLAST CONTRACT" should be submitted so as to reach the office of the undersigned not later than 23-3-25.

7. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must be lodged with the Treasurer B. G System, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay as Earnest Money and his receipt must be enclosed with the tender, without which the tender will not be considered.

In the case of the successful tenderer, this deposit will be retained during the continuance of the contract, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

8. The undersigned does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve to himself the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason.

9. The quantity of metal mentioned in para 1 above is approximate and in the event of the Railway Company requiring metal more than the 6 lakhs cft. mentioned hereon, the successful tenderer will be required to supply the same at the same rate and under same conditions.

25th Feb. 1925.

ACTING CHIEF ENGINEER,
B. B. and C. I. Railway,
Churchgate, Bombay.
22771

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

HYDRAULIC JACKS.

TENDERS for the supply of 24 Ten Ton Hydraulic Jacks delivered at Municipal Stores, DeLisle Road, Byculla, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 10th day of March, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc, will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
TRIVESS SMITH, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.,
Special Engineer,
Tansa Completion Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th February, 1925.
22759

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3505 of 1924.

PANDURANG GOVINDRAO PHATE, of Nagpur, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Circle No. 4, Nagpur City ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

ESOOFALLY MAHOMEDALLY CONTRACTOR, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Ville, Parle, in District Thana ..... Defendant

To,

The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you to recover from you Rs. 26,000 with interest, costs and interest on Judgment. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 24th day of March, 1925, at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon and TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1925.
VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay.
22788

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4645 of 1923.

THE INDIAN TOYS AND GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having their Registered Office at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

VELJI MEGHJI BHADA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Chinch Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

To,

The Abovenamed Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you to recover Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 due in respect of the first and second calls on the shares in the Plaintiffs Company held by you and interest and costs, and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on 10th March, 1925, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) which day is fixed for the finals disposal of the suit, and that in default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
Dated this 27th day of February, 1925.
MOHILE, PAREKH & GANATRA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22778

NOTICE OF SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the executors of the Will of the late D. M. PEREIRA, the following properties at and near Rajan Mouze Danda, Bandra, will be sold by Public Auction at 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, 1925, at the Auctioneers, Messrs. Ghandhy & Co. No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOT NO. 1.

FIRSTLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land with the tenement or dweling house standing thereon and situate partly on Gaothan Land and partly on non-agricultural land bearing Survey No. 257 admeasuring Gaothan land 139 (One hundred and thirty-nine) square yards and Non-agricultural land admeasuring 558 square yards and Survey No. 273, Pot No. 12, admeasuring 44 Gunthas, which such pieces of land are bounded as follows, i.e. to say, on or towards the East by land bearing Survey No. 273, Pot No. 13, on or towards the North by land bearing Survey No. 273, Pot Nos. 10 and 11, on or towards the West by the Public Road and on or towards the South partly by the property of Joseph Fernandes and partly by the property of Dominic Ferreira.

LOT NO. 2.

SECONDLY:—

Survey No.	Pot Nos.
271	1.
272	1, 2, 8 and 9, Both

together, admeasuring in all 925 square yards and bounded as follows i.e. to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the North by Survey No. 272 Pot No. 3, on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. 272 Pot Nos. 7 and 8 and on or towards the South by lands bearing Survey No. 271 Pot No. 1 and Survey No. 272 Pot No. 1 the assessment whereof is to be fixed by the Collector, Bombay Suburban District.

THIRDLY:— LOT NO. 3.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Area. Assessment. (Gunthas)
278	7	12 0 8 0

(With half day's water from Navi Baw.)

FOURTHLY:— LOT NO. 4.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Area. (Gunthas)	Assessments. Rs. As. Ps.
279	3	5½	1 8 0

(With half day's water from Borkanchi Baw.)

FIFTHLY:— LOT NO. 5.

282	15	2	0 4 0
282	16	1½	0 4 0
282	19	4½	1 8 0

(With one day's water from Undichi Baw.)

For particulars and plans of Lots Nos 1, and 2 apply to Messrs. Ferreira and Vallabhdas, Attorneys for the Executors at 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated the 27th day of February, 1925.
FERREIRA AND VALLABHDAS.
Attorneys for the Executors.
22777

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

CITATION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament (limited to the Provident Fund in the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, only) of Ruttonji Ichharam, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a fitter in the employ of B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. ..... Deceased.

Bai BHIKHEBBAI RUTTONJI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, the Sole Executrix named in the said Will residing at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of February in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 18th day of February, 1925.
Mr. FRAMROZ J. GHADIALLY,
22776 Petitioner's Attorney.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 760 of 1924.

NATHUBHAI BHUKHANDAS. ... Plaintiff.

vs.

HOOSEINALLY HASSAMBHAI and MARIAMBAI, widow of Hassanbhai Datoobhai. ..... Defendants.

To,

The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp on the 5th day of March, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) on behalf of the Plaintiff for an order:—

(a) That the Decree Absolute for Sale of the properties mentioned in the Plaint be passed.

(b) That the Plaintiff be at liberty to bid at such sale and to set off against the Mortgage debt, the price at which the properties are knocked down to him.

(c) That the Plaintiff be at liberty to apply for a personal decree in case of deficit.

(d) That the Plaintiff's costs be added to the Mortgage debt.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1925.

MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

22774

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

FURNITURE SALE AT COLABA AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 1st day of March, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba, opposite Colaba Chambers, very valuable and handsome made-to-order season wood furniture of the latest design, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich Chesterfield suites, Persian and English carpets, roll top writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, electric lamps and fans, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, reclining sofas, easy chairs, hat stands, teapoys, etc. etc.

The property of A. C. Hackett, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 MOTOR CAR TYRES (MICHELIN).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their rooms on account of the Underwriters.

55 motor car tyres (Michelin) of the various sizes 30 by 3½, 880 by 120, 875 by 105, 34 by 4½ and others slightly damaged by salt water.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT UMARKHADY ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Manilal Haridas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Narandas and at the risk and account of Hussein Haji Hasham, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY SATURDAY the 28th Feb. 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property pursuant to the power of sale vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of November, 1923, and made between Hussein Haji Hasham of the one part and Narandas Bhawanji of the other.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate at Umarkhady Road without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 245 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3945 and Cadastral No. 2014, Division Mandvi with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structure standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 5389, Street No. 84 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Nensi Murarji, on or towards the West by the property of Sakharam Annaji, on or towards the North by the property of the said Sakharam Annaji and Awdaji Annaji and on or towards the South by Umarkhady Road and which said premises are now in the possession of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Manilal Haridas & Co. at their Office No. 27/33 Medows Street or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW IRON SAFES.

Under instructions from Income Tax Officer, Market Ward, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 28th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Rahimtulla Esmail and Co. of 470, Abdul Rehman Street:—

Five new large and small Iron Safes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Office concerned:—

32 cases boot protectors (German) of various sizes.

6 pieces wash-hand basin complete.

3 Rolls cark carpet about 175 ft.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 4024 of 1924, Purshottam Ladha vs. Gordhandas Rawji:—

Writing tables, chairs, mehta boxes, mattresses, cupboards, copying press, clocks, etc.

By order of N. H. Moos Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 1156 of 1919 Jamnabai v/s. Vithaldas.

Copper and brass utensils, bedsteads easychairs, chairs, tables, etc.

By order of the Receiver Re: Malad Estate.

1 Godrej iron safe on stand.

On account of the Underwriters:—

48 pieces embroidered Nainsookhs slightly damaged by water.

1 case looking glasses (broken).

3 enamelled bath tubs.

81 dozens Vaseline Pomade (broken).

5 Pieces earthen pans with trappers; about 62½ gross hair combs damaged by salt water.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Rubber tyred landaulette bay Arab horse and harness.
1 English built Victoria.
2 Bazar gharries.

BENNETT & CO.,

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN A NEWLY AND VERY STRONGLY BUILT VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE TRAM LINES AT KALBADEVI ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Madhavjee & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Chootalal Mulchand the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of October 1922 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction all the Right Title and Interest of the Mortgagor in the undermentioned Immoveable property on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed with other land by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 461 New No. 2431 Old Survey No. 23 and New Survey No. 123 and Cadastral Survey No. 897 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1810, 1811, 3077 and 3079 and Street Nos. 102, 104, 7, 8 and 9 and containing by admeasurements 1092 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Kalbadevi Road on or towards the North by the property of Vallabhdas Jamnadas and on or towards the South partly by the property of Damodar Madhavji and partly by the Kolbhat Lane, and on or towards the West by the property of Morarji Veljl.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 33, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT DHANJI STREET, GRANT ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers from Messrs. Mohile Parekh and Ganatra Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Abdulla Datubhai Hasham, Rajabally Datubhai Hasham, Shermahomed Datubhai Hasam and Mahomedhusein Datubhai Hasham the Mortgagors, in persuance of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 27th December 1923 made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on FRIDAY, the 6th March, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land situate on the South side of Dhanji Street, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 352 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 77, 350 and 431, New Nos. 135 and 74 and New Survey No. 7366 and Cadastral Survey No. 1210, Girgaum Division, together with all the messuages tenements dwelling house and structures standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2439 (4) Street No. 462(C) and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Rahimtoola Pirbhai and beyond by Dhanji Street, aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Kikabhai Samsudin, on or towards the East by the property of the said Kikabhai Samsudin and on or towards the West by a public passage leading from the Dhanji Street aforesaid to the property of the said Kikabhai Samsudin and to the Premises and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mohile, Parekh and Ganatra, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 36, Humman Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE MACHINERIES OF THE VALUABLE CASEIN GRINDING AND CLEANING FACTORY KNOWN AS NAPIER DAIRY CO. AT NEW NAGPADA, SECOND PEERKHAN LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Framji Merwanji Dhanidaduna, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction This Day, SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of Thakersey Dossa Gopalji 40/42, New Nagpada, 2nd Peerkhan, Lane, the undermentioned property pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of June, 1924, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All and singular the plant and machinery fixtures, chattels and effects of the casein grinding and cleaning factory belonging to the Mortgagor and known as Napier Dairy Co. and which is worked by electricity having thereon:—

1 Electric Motor complete 10 B.H.P. 400 Volts, 3 Phase, 50 Cycles, 950 R.P.M. as per Bill No. 59490 of Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., Ltd., dated 4th May, 1924.
2 Casein Crusher made by Richardson and Cruddas.
1 Casein Grinder manufactured by Marshall.
1 Powder Sieve Plant.
1 Grain Cleaning Plant.
1 Platform Scale of Avery make.
Plants are fitted with four shafts and 12 pulleys.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office in Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, NEW AUSTRIAN SAFES, "HUNLEY" TYRES, IRON WHEELS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Room No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables teak and iron cots, office chairs, new Austrian safes, etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—

15 "Henley" tyres.

By order of the Income Tax Officer and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Husein Adamji Sahiwalla and Sons:—

225 Iron Wheels.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Parcel Office, Grant Road.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, articles of clothing, books umbrellas, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad-Gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 GUARD BOAT "MABEL."

Under instructions from the Assistant Collector of Customs I/c Preventive Service Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Old Custom House near the Wharf.

1 Guard Boat "Mabel" 60 ft. by 16 ft.

MENESSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Rd.

5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 DAILY
Sat., Sun., & Bk. Holidays at 3-30
POPULAR PRICES.

HURRICANE HUTCH
The dare-devil of the films
Has broken every bone in his body
Come and enjoy his record Thrills in the new film drama

HUTCH STIRS 'EM UP
HUTCH STIRS 'EM UP
Daring deeds, Grand,
The biggest by Hurricane-Love-Entertainment-Hutch-Drama in Town.
Also Pathe Snub Pollard Comedy in 2 Reels
"THE GREEN CAT"

AGAIN FOR ONE WEEK MORE.
IMPERIAL
continues FOURTH WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S
GRAND COMEDY DRAMA.
"THE HEN-PECKED HUSBAND"
Last chance to witness the film full of laughter
Daily four shows at:— 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On SATURDAY, SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
NEW RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD.
SATURDAY, 28th February 1925 P.M. 8-30
ASHA NIRASHA.
SUNDAY, 1st March 1925 P.M. 3 Noon
NAND KUMAR
Manager.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

RED SEALS as packed in tins of : : : : :
"IMPERIAL SPECIALS"
cigarettes will be accepted by the Management of Madans Theatres in payment of admission at the rate of two annas per SEAL.
This concession will remain in force until 30th June, 1925.

ARCADIAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

AMUSEMENTS.

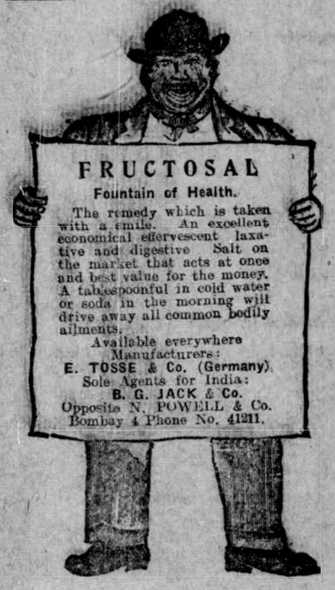
WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A Supreme by charming
UNIVERSAL JEWEL "K—THE UNKNOWN"
Starring
VIRGINIA VALLI
WITH PERCY MARMONT
If he acted to save his rival he disclosed his identity, lost the girl he loved, and put himself behind prison bars.
Yet there was his oath to humanity.
What did he do? What would YOU have done?
THE MOST UNUSUAL LOVE STORY EVER TOLD!
The winsome star in the most charming role of her career—that of a young trained nurse with whom two doctors are in love.
See this baffling mystery play, interwoven with the ever-new story of love's old, sweet song.
"K—THE UNKNOWN"
To-Night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
As the Drama is a very lengthy one, there are no side pictures with it, you are therefore requested to be in time.
WEST-END
CINEMA— New Churney Road.

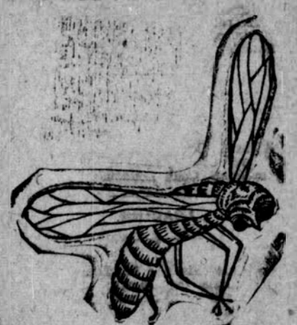
WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
One of the World's Great Love Stories, set in the glittering pageantry of Napoleonic Wars.
A Pictorial tribute to one of the World's greatest heroes.
The Historical Screen Narration covering the rise and fall of one of the world's mightiest despots and most brilliant conquerors.
"A ROYAL DIVORCE"
In 9 gorgeous, sumptuous reels, a Magnificent Samuelson Production.
The Tragedy of Napoleon and Josephine—one of the great Love Stories of the World.
It is the story of two lovers: one who threw away life's sweetest gift for a dream of Empire, and the other—the woman—whose love triumphed over calumny and doubt and outlived both the glory of battle and the bitterness of defeat.
A Soul-stirring Screen History with all the swift moving stirring Drama of the original play—a kaleidoscopic panorama of the chief events of Napoleon's cyclonic career.
"A ROYAL DIVORCE"
The length and breadth of Europe have been traversed in order that the milestones of the Emperor's life might be taken into their actual historical settings. The interior settings are the most immense and elaborate that have yet been erected in Britain.
To mark the Man of Destiny's final overthrow the battle of Waterloo was fought anew at Aldershot. It is at once the most stirring and authentic battle yet staged upon the Screen.
COME—SEE THIS GLITTERING DAZZLING PAGEANT—THIS SUPER-PRODUTION of INDESCRIBABLE MAGNITUDE!
Five Shows To-day at: 3-30, 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA— DHOBI TALAO.

A REAL SENSATION
SHOWN THIS WEEK
FROM TO-DAY 28th
AT
Cinema Majestic
SARASWATI FILM Co.'s
SUPER SOCIAL PRODUCTION
SOCIAL PIRATES
OR
MUMBAINI-MOHINI.
NOTE CHANGE IN TIME
Saturday, Sunday & Holidays Begin at 3 P. M.
Week days Begin at 5 P. M.
IF YOU FAIL, THIS YOU FAIL, A
REAL TREAT.

"YOUR WORRIES SOLVED."
"ANXIETIES REMOVED."
Each has got his anxieties and worries for something or other!
Send your birth data, mention the time and date when writing and any number between one and twelve with
ONE RUPEE CURRENCY NOTE or REMITTANCE.
Your question answered is found coming wonderfully correct
RELEAVED OF ANXIETIES.
! In all matters our forecasts are wonderfully correct !
THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU,
INDORE.
M827

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.
Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London), Scientific Astrologer and Palmist Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered, Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time date month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.
M879


FRUCTOSAL
Fountain of Health.
The remedy which is taken with a smile. An excellent economical effervescent laxative and digestive Salt on the market that acts at once and best value for the money. A tablespoonful in cold water or soda in the morning will drive away all common bodily ailments.
Available everywhere
Manufacturers:
E. TOSSE & Co. (Germany)
Sole Agents for India:
B. G. JACK & Co.
Opposite N. POWELL & Co.
Bombay 4 Phone No. 41211.

SAVING—AN INSTINCT.

SAVING FOR THE FUTURE
is an instinct with the Bee.
If not an instinct with you, it is worth cultivating as a HABIT.
Open an account with
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOVELTY; GRAND SENSATION
452 PRESENTS FOR Re. 1/-

Purchaser of a phial of Rose Otto or 4 pots of ring worm ointment will be given the following presents:
1 ring of eight metals, 1 Divine armlet for cure of Gonorrhea and spermatorrhea, 1 Fancy toy wrist watch, 144 Blue black ink tablets, 1 Fancy handle, 1 Clip, 1 Doz. transfer pictures, 1 Safety pin, 12 Fancy buttons, 1 Rubber balloon will fly by blowing, 1 Clicker phones if properly played can be used in accompaniment with music, 1 Jumping frog (draw the spring and it will leap) 1 Drunkard doll (tumbling clown Heyday) its movement make you die with laughing, 247 assorted lozenges:—Total 452 items.
Price Re 1/- Postage -/6/-
SEAL & Co., P. O. Hathkola, CALCUTTA.

LAUGHTER

PACKED SOLID

TWO LAUGHS AND A THRILL EVERY SECOND.

The great slogan to-day is **SAFETY FIRST**. Remember this when you Dodge Taxis, trams and trains. Then when you are thoroughly worn out with the anxiety and misery come to Pathe Cinema and see what HAROLD LLOYD thinks about it all. His slogan is **SAFETY LAST** and he spends seven reels showing you how to risk your life a thousand times and still live and laugh. We have all got to die one day, so why worry? Come and see

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

SAFETY LAST

THE WORLD'S GREATEST COMEDIAN IN THE BIGGEST COMEDY EVER FILMED.

PITY THE POOR INSURANCE CO.

The only people who didn't laugh at this picture were the ones who issued Lloyd's life Policy. They said if he did any more films like it they would cancel the Policy.

MONEY FOR NOTHING

When you hear people talk about the big money film stars get for doing nothing give a thought to a few of the things Lloyd does in this picture—let him have every cent he can get—he earns it.

EVER TRIED CLIMBING UP A 12 STOREY BUILD NG?

Not by the stairs but up the outside like a fly does. Harold Lloyd does this in Safety Last—and many more mad feats as well.

DON'T FORGET YOUR HANDKERCHIEF.

You'll need a big one. And sit near a fan. Laughing at this show is about as strenuous as playing Rugby on the plains in June.

WARNING.

Visitors who wear tight clothes will do so at their own risk. The management cannot be responsible for ripped seams or loss of buttons.

TIMES: TO-DAY & EVERY--DAY AT 4, 6, 8 & 10

PRICES

Rs. 3-6, Rs. 3, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-8, As. 12 and As. 6 (including tax.)

SPECIAL NOTICE

The figure paid for the Indian rights of Safety Last constitutes a record for the business in this country and the extremely heavy cost entailed renders it necessary for the management to slightly increase the prices of admission for this picture. They sincerely believe however that their patrons will admit that the increase is fully justified.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL — OPERA — HOUSE.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27.

S S Caledonia, Jenkins, London.
S S Ormara, Cook, Calcutta.
S S Bankura, Davey Busreh.
S S Domala, Buswrll, London.

DEPARTURES.

Feb 28.

S S Ahmedi, Cunningham Busreh.
S S China, Cossey, London.
S S Arabistan, Codd London.

LOADING.

Feb. 27.

Steamer Caledonia for London.
Steamer Vareia for Busreh.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.
Steamer Ceylon Maru for Kobe.

S S Caledonia: The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Caledonia, 3353 tons, Captain K Jenkins ,arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with outward mails of the 12th inst. a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ormara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Ormara, 2974 tons, Captain H Cock. arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, 1908 tons, Captain H Davey arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Domala:—The B I S N Company's motor vessel Domala, 5134 tons, Captain W Buswell, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ahmedi:—The E S N Company's steamer Ahmedi ,1331 tons, Captain J Cunningham, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Arabistan:—The B I S N Company's steamer Arabistan 3183 tons, Captain H E Codd, will sail to-day from harbor for Londonu with a general cargo and passengrs

S S China:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer China, 4173 tons, Captain W F Cossey will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at (1 p.m.) from London, with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

(FRIDAY, February 27, 1925).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Cracovia, 4566, Trieste 1/3 L Triestino.
2 Caledonia, London, 14/3/25 P & O S N Co.
4 Rotenfels, Hamburg N. F. T M Co.
6 City of Simla, 5943, K'chi 5/3 K N & Co.
8 Nippon 2521 Dunkirk 28/2 Graham Trading Co.
9 Clan Maciver, 2751 Dunkirk 28/2, J F and Co.
10 Trecarrel 3198 Antwerp 5/3 M M and Co.
12 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 27/2, Graham Trading Co.
13 Khandalla 3300 Durban 4/3 M M and Co.
14 Charlbury 2997 Antwerp NF Edwards
16 Tregarne 2679, L'pool, 1/3 M M & Co.
17 Tregonell 3178 Genoa, 7/3 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jalavihar 3381, R'goon 3/3 Scindia S N Co.
3 Barala 1899 P. Gulf 4/3 M M & Co
5 City of Milan 2558, Dunkirk 5/3 K N & Co.
6 Anfora 3590, K'chi 2/8 M Italiana.
7 Nagpore 3226 Kobe, 28/2, M M & Co.
8 Tacoma Maru 3642 Kobe, 15/3 O S K.
10 & 11 Gharinda 3212, Rangoon 4/3, M M & Co.
12 & 13 Morioka Maru, 3,090, Kobe, 1/3. N Y Kaisha.
12 & 13 Ceylon Maru, Kobe 11/3/25, N Y Kaisha
16 Oost Cappelle 333 Aleppy 28/2 Merchant S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shensei Maru, 3,403, Kobe, 28/2, N Y Kaisha.
D & E Indus Maru, Kobe, 3/3 O S Kaisha.
F Zandijk 2150 Antwerp, N.F. Graham's Trdg. Co.
K Shaka Maru 3385. N. F. N.F. O S Kaisha.
L/M Jalarashmi 2681 N.F. N.F. Scindia S N. Co.
N Cape Ortigal 3136 R'goon 28/2 Scindia S N Co.
P Steeleville 2300 iLiverpool N F Graham Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS

Mongolia due about 6th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March. Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 3rd April, Agent P & O. S. N. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent O. S. N. Co.
Morea due about 17th April, Agent P & P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Hongkong due about 4th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 10th March, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 17th March, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 22nd March, Agent G T Co.
City of Valencia due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.
Clan Macbride due about 12th March, Agent J F Co.
Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Knowsley Hall, due aebout 6th March, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trantenfels due about 1st March, February, Agent L Edward.
Wildenfels due about 6th March, Agent L Edward.
Wolfsberg due about 14th March, Agent L Edward.
Hohenfels, due about 2nd April, Agent L Edward.
Sternfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Atna due about 28th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijk due about 6th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Schiedjh due about 16th March, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th March, Agent L T Co
Carnia due about 12th March, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd March, Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sandon Hull due about 6th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kosmo due about 16th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Rydal Hall due about 3rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April. Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Hakodate Maru due about 28th February, Agent N Y Kaisha
S S Hevin Maru due about 3rd March Agent N Y Kaisha

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 10th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

27-2-25.

S S Trecarrel for Ghent:—105 bales cotton B Karsondas & Co. 125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Trecarrel for Dunkirk:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd. 385 bales cotton. E Spinner & Co.

S S Trecarrel for Havre: 50 bales cotton B Karsondas & Co. 55 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Trecarrel for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie & Co. Ld. 110 bales cotton K Devchand & Co Ld. 660 bales cotton. E Spinner & Co. 97 bales hemp, G Mawjee.

S S Anfora for Genoa:—100 bales cotton, A Durst; 85 cwt gum Arabic, Amin & Sons 36 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd. 4 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S China for Marseiells:—1000 cwt teel seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Steelville for Liverpool:—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Charlbury for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton. Amersey Damodhar; 60 cwt linseed, M B Kashinath & Co. 150 cwt ground nut oil cake, L Ebramji; 2000 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 21 bales wool, Walter Parri & Co.; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld. 78 bales cotton fly, S A de Produits Textiles, 36 bales cotton fly, H E Bode & Son.

S S Charlbury for Ghent:—67 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

S S Trecaine for Havre:—6700 cwt. myrabollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.; 2000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 110 bales cotton. Japan Cotton T Co Ld.. 999 cwt myrabollams. Kalyandas Bros.; 50 bales hemp, B Meyer & Co. 110 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—70 cwt gum olibanum, Y Moosabhoy 5 bales cotton Volkart Brs.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—1 bale cotton, E D Sassoon and Co. Ld. 21 bales wool, Meyer Nissim; 1200 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

S S Scindia for New York:—30 bales dry salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—3000 cwt. castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros.; 8900 cwt teel seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Arabistan for London:—32 cases bristles J A Begbie & Co.

S S Zandijk for Antwerp: 50 bales hemp D M Doongaji.

S S Clan Maciver for Hull:—1100 cwt lin seed Ralli Bros.; 4000 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros

S S Tregonnel for Genoa:—4c000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

S S Tregonnel for Marseilles:—999 cwt. myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—1000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co. Ld.

S S City of Simla for Liverpool—1250 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co. Ld.

S S Amur Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton N Mattilal & Co. 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Shinsei Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton ,Suzuki & Co. Ltd. 2000 bales cotton. T M Kaisha Ld. 131 bales cotton, G Dossa & Co.

S S Shinsei Maru for Yokaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Shinsei Maru for Osaka—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Lahore efor Osaka:—1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd. 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld..

S S Lahore for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd. 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Indus Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe: 175 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Indus Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Indus Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Nagpore for Shanghai:—450 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Nagpore for Moji:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

e 27-2-25.

S S City of Auckland from New York:—Agents F F Campbell & Co. Ld.—

From New York:—20½ barrels wax, 175½ barels grease, 330 cases grease, 51 cases lubricating grease, 40 barrels lubricating grease, 120 kegs lubricating grease, 1 case petroleum lubricating grease 10 drums petroleum lubricating grease, 325 barrels lubricating oil, 15 barrels lubricating oil, 150½ drums lubricating oil, 3601 cases lubricating oil, 3567 drums lubricating oil, 577 packages hurricane lanterns, 13 packages globes, 6 packages medicine, 18 boxes medicines 302 cases medicine, 53 cases steel files, 95 cases hinges, 90 cases vaseline, 65 cases bolts and nuts, 15 cases ketchup 470 cases Quaker Oats, 64 cases playing cards, 25 cases forcefod, 50 cases canned cherries, 20 cases canned salmond, 44 cases canned fruits 94 cases canned goods, 750 cases corn starch, 200 casese corn flour, 189 cases aluminium circles 10020 cases refined petroleum 50 cases pharmaceuticals, 15 cases bromo paper, 47 cases paper, 57 cases gas mantles, 20 cases Evanorated milk, 156 cases listerine, 110 cases Antiphlogistine 51 cases Graphite 5 kegs Graphite 30 kegs paint, 25 boxes paint, 8 barrels paint, 57 barrels dye stuffs, 89 drums dye stuffs, 38 drums watereproofing compound, 50 kits water proofing compound, 200 bags Dextrine, 22 crates expanded metal, 11 bundles baking powder, 13 bundlos grape nuts, 300 bales old newspaper 250 bales cotton domestics 51 bales cotton remnants, 30 cases cotton remnants, 52 cases cotton piecegods, 50 bales cotton piecegoods, 2135 silver bars, 233 kegsl gold.

S S Ariosto from Hull. Agents James Finlay & Co. Ltd.:—

From Hull:—950 drums linseed oil, 65 drms turps. substance, 120 drums coal tar, 300 drums varnish, 18 cases varnish, 285 cases colours 74 cases washing blue, 163 cases metal polish 59 cases, cottons, 150 cases disinfectant fluid, 1742 drums disinfectant fluid, 20 drums paint, 247 cases paint, 2211 kegs paint 645 barrels alum, 52 casks scrap, 36 casks steel files, 120 casks whiting, 45 pieces angles, 218 bars steel 1495 bundles steel.

From Middlesbro:—56 pieces mild steel, 500 galvd. sheets, 86 pieces steel plates, 56 pieces pipes, 206 bundles black sheets, 1040 bundles steel sheets, 91 bundles steel bars, 573 bundles hoops.

S S Barjora from Busreh. Agents, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—

From Busrah:—9 cases gum 34 bags Almonds 20 bags old brass, 17 bags dates, 537 bundles dates, 6219 baskets dates.

From Bushire: 80 bags gum trganth.

From Dubai:—1 box specie, 7 bundles specie.

From Bunder Abbas:—2 bundles specie 11 jottas cotton.

From Jask:—594 bags matoots.

From Muskat:—6 bundles specie, 57 bundles dry fish, 242 bags dates, 762 bags sardines.

From Charber:—226 bundles siffi mats, 10 bundles dry fish, 11 bundles kapats.

From Gwadur:—185 bundles siffi mats 14 packages prawns.

From Karachi:—44 bundles methi kathi, 1 case saffron.

From Veraval:314 bales cotton.

S S Begum from Java. Agents:—Turner Morrison & Co. Ld.:—

From Sourabaya:—132 drums alcohol. 2008 bags sugar.

From Tegal:—1052 bags sugar.

From Samarang:—207 bags sugar.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, February 27.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th February, 1925.

Cotton	15860 Bales
Wheat	9776 Cwts.
Linseed	9530 "
Rapeseed etc.	1188 "
Gingellyseed	1685 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	6045 "
Castorseed	16780 "
Rice	101927 "
Myrabollams	5876 "
Cottonseed	11079 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	1124 "
Juwar	626 "
Masur	306 "
Barley	1635 "
Bajri	2673 "
Coal	316 Tons

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 26.

Para Up River Fine, Spot March/April sellers 16 1/2

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot March 18 1/8

Tone:—Steady.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, February 27.

For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1. England	S/S Cracovia	1st March 25	8 a. m.
2. Austria and Italy			
3. Japan (superscribed)			
4.			
5.			
6. Singapore (superscribed)			
7. Australia	S/S Mongolia via D'kodi & Colombo	3rd March 25	6-30 p m
8. Mauritius	S/S Colaba via D'kodi & Colombo	2nd March 25	6-30 p m.
9. East Airica	S/S. Khandalla	4th March 25	12 Noon,
10. South Africa			
11. Seychelles			

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a moderate advance both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. Early the market declined on some long liquidation. Later the market improved on Spot Houses and general buying. The undertone of the market has been very strong.

The rise in the American market has been further accentuated and after a lapse of several weeks we have experienced a sharp fluctuation in prices which latter have undoubtedly created a feeling of confidence towards a higher level. The substantial advance reported during the week can be attributed to various factors, the chief among which are the continued firmness of the spot situation in the South and reports of unfavourable weather conditions in America for the new growing crop. The absence of this latter factor has created certain nervousness amongst "Bear" operators, but this state of affairs may change at any moment.

There is a feeling about that the heavy takings by consumers all over the world, and the generally improving conditions of the textile industry in America are quite enough to offset the large supply, and probably this last factor has nearly lost its influence, with the result that attention is now chiefly centred on consumption and the prospects of the coming crop. It appears that if the market continues to rise it will meet actual cotton all the time, and thus attract hedging with old crop positions, whereas should the movement is based on some adverse development with regard to the progress of next season's yield, speculative operations will be attracted towards new crop months, so that the tendency would be for relative strength in the latter position as compared to the former. Whilst we think it inadvisable to sell this crop against next at current rates, should any pronounced improvement materialise, we recommend that sales of July and purchases of October are likely to prove profitable transactions before long.

Trade accounts from Manchester continue to read very satisfactorily and point to even better times ahead. It remains to be seen how the present rising tendency will affect the promise of expanding business, and it will be very disappointing if the better state of affairs checks the demand. The turnover in American spot cotton has been exceptionally good. The demand is for all classes of cotton and with a scarcity of staples, the basis remains firm with a hardening tendency.

Broadly speaking, we cannot disguise the fact that recent developments have indicated that there is a large buying power and the market is very sensitive to factors of a "bullish" nature, and therefore the low values which we were looking for may not mature. Nevertheless conditions may change at any moment, as stated by us above, and that rainfall may come at a time when it will seriously interfere with and delay farming operations.

The local market during the week has shown remarkable strength and values register an advance of about Rs. 10 over the rates ruling last week. The advance may very likely be pushed further on any encouragement from the other side but at the same time the volume of fresh business being put through is limited as the Yarn market in Japan is depressed and consequently the demand from that quarter is for the time being checked. On the whole we are inclined to look for a gradually advancing tendency and think well of making purchases in weak markets.

The ready demand continues to be limited and sales put through during the week were on a moderate scale.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

New York March last week 24.37; this week 25.06 plus 69.

New York May last week 24.75; this week 25.35 plus 60.

New York July last week 24.97; this week 25.57 plus 60.

New York October last week 24.79; this week 25.20 plus 41.

Liverpool March last week 13.36; this week 13.61 plus 25.

Liverpool May last week 13.42; this week 13.71 plus 29.

Liverpool July last week 13.45; this week 13.76 plus 31.

Liverpool October last week 13.29; this week 13.56 plus 27.

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M G Broach April/May opened on the 20th instant at Rs. 463½ and gradually declined to Rs. 466½ on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling. Going up to Rs. 467 the prices further gave way to Rs. 465½ on Japanese and Commission Houses selling. The market was closed on the 21st instant. It reopened on the 23rd instant at Rs. 463½ and steadily improved to Rs. 465 on buying by Japanese and Commission Houses. On selling by Shroffs the market eased to Rs 463½. On the 24th instant the bazar opened easier at Rs. 462 and gave way to Rs. 460 on selling by a well-known Indore operator and Commission Houses. Around this level bazar operators bought and the prices recovered to Rs. 462. On the 25th instant the market opened at Rs. 463½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 466 on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs. On the 26th instant the bazar opened at Rs. 473 firm in sympathy with a sharp rise in New York futures, and declined to Rs. 471½ on selling by prominent Shroffs. Improving to Rs. 472 the market further eased to Rs. 470 on bazar operators selling and closed at Rs. 472 firm.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 463 on the 20th instant and gradually declined to Rs. 457 on Shroffs selling. Going up to Rs. 459½ the prices further eased to Rs. 454 on general selling. Around this level prominent Shroffs and Commission Houses were buyers and the market steadily advanced to Rs. 466½ and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 465. F G Bengal March opened at Rs. 402½ on the 20th instant and closed at Rs. 416½ on the 26th inst. the highest being Rs. 417 and the lowest Rs. 400. Whilst Bengal May opened at Rs. 407 and closed on the 26th instant at Rs. 416 the highest being Rs. 418 and the lowest Rs. 402.

PIECEGOODS.

The Cloth Market has been steady during the past week, but the demand has slackened since Wednesday last, and there has not been much activity. Values have remained steady in hopes of further demand, but the financial stringency has been checking purchases to a great extent, especially owing to the curtailmen of the credit system. Transactions amongst the merchants in the bazaar have also been limited and everyone seems to be content to work on a hand to mouth basis. The uncertainty regarding the future course of prices of cloths as well as of exchange has been a handicap to business, as the merchants are now adopting a cautious policy in face of the heavy losses suffered by them in the past.

In Grey Shirtings of Manchester make there has hardly been any change. Grey Drills and Jaconets have been steady all round. White Shirtings have not been in request at the moment. In White Mulls, a slightly better tone has been noticeable in 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End styles which have moved off well. Red End White Mulls 58 inches by 20 yards have also shown some improvement. White Nainsooks have not attracted the attention of buyers.

The quotations from the Manchester Market have been somewhat irregular, and have varied in accordance with the engagements of different manufacturers. Burnley makers are in a better position than those in other districts. Order lists of some spinners and manufacturers are said to be running down rather rapidly, and producers have been prepared to grant concessions in prices rather than make to stock. There are others, however, who are well engaged with orders and are difficult to deal with. Buyers are holding off in anticipation of lower prices in the near future, the present quotations being out of their reach. There is a good deal of disappointment at the failure of demand to mature, especially during the best part of the season when the marriage season is in full swing, the "Holi" holidays are fast approaching, the Ramjan holidays are not far off, and the hot season has commenced.

Local Mill Cloths have been steady since the last week. Rupee rates have been irregular and for the future the outlook has been rather gloomy. The tightness of money has been preventing free buying. Until the question of Excise Duty is settled, buyers feel nervous to operate and are holding off. The following sales are reported to have been made by the Mills to merchants in the bazaar:—

Further 5,000 bales of the Bombay Dyeing Mills, all sorts of cloths on the basis of Rs. 1-5-0 for Calendered Shirtings, the rate being the same as the previous week.

600 bales of E .D. Sassoon United Mills' Mexicans at Rs. 1-4 per lb. with monopoly.

It is interesting to note what Captain C. P. Dewhurst, chairman of William Deacons Bank Ltd. said in the course of his speech at the annual meeting. Referring to the prospects of the cotton industry, he mentioned that it was worthy of note that the Indian demand for piecegoods, from which so much was expected with a lower range of values, though larger than in 1923, had so far failed to approach the pre-war value. In his opinion the political rather than the economic position had been the deciding factor. Our view, however, is that the economic position was responsible for the poor demand for Manchester goods.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 200	39×37½	/38	12	10	/0
„ 100,000	..45×	„ ..	15	8	0
„ No. 33,000	..45×	„ ..	14	0	0
„ No. 2800	..37×	..	11	4	0
„ No. 4545	..38×38	..	12	0	0
„ No. 15000	..44×38	..	12	8	0
„ No. 16000	..	„ ..	13	0	0
„ No. 17000	..	„ ..	13	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39×	„ ..	12	6	0
„ No. 2750	..45×	„ ..	15	6	0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39	..	..		
„ No. 2310	..44×38	1-2..	..		
Dewhurst's BBB	..38×38	1-2..	20	0	0
„ BB ..	..38×38	1-2..	17	8	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38	1-2..	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37	1/2/38	12	6	0
„ No. 4462	..41×	„ ..	..		
Lyon's Shunker	..39×	„ ..	12	8	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38		18	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon.	29×40 Net	22	4	0
Ralli's Musjid No.	425,26×40	15	4	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	..45×22	..	7	12	0
„ No. 18	..40×22	..	7	2	0
„ No. 158	..40×22	..	6	10	0
„ No. 636	..44×22	..	7	2	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	24	4	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40	..	28	8	0
Ralli's No. 9889	..33×40	..	18	12	0
Forbes K. B. 100	..33×40	..	..		

WHITE MULLS...

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..	7	12	0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..	8	8	0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..	9	4	0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..	10	12	0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..	8	6	0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	12	0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..	8	3	0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..	8	5	0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..	5	10	0
„ No. 5352	..42×20	Net	..		
„ No. 2755	..42×20	Net	..		
„ No. 1703	..52×20	Net	14	8	0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..	7	4	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	12	0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..	4	12	0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..	5	4	0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..	5	12	0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18		Avg.	5	14	0
„ No. 95	..58×20	..	8	5	0
„ No. 66999	..40×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..	6	8	0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..	7	0	0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Baloon	..58×20	..	8	5	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18	..	..		
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	..	3	5	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27×18	..	4	9	0
„ No. 61-81 ..	„	..	4	4	0
„ No. 1850 ..	„	..	3	11	0
„ No. 1900 ..	„	..	3	13	0
„ No. 2600 ..	„	..	3	15	0
„ No. 21021 ..	„	..	4	1	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	..	6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 95950-97970 Saraswati	..38×18	..	9	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..	6	2	0
„ No. 50000 ..	„	..	6	10	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			7	2	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 6767	..26×18	..	4	4	0
Greaves, No. 30000-50000	„	..	..		
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..	..		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	..26×18	..	4	4	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 'Motor Car" ..	..	..	4	3	0

The above quotations are on Bazar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38	..Net	12	8	0
„ AAA 17 lbs.	..36×40	.. „	22	0	0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	.. „	19	8	0
„ 55000 „	..44×38	.. „	13	8	0
„ 5151 „	..44×38	.. „	15	10	0
„ 4141 „	..44×38	.. „	13	4	0
„ 5544 „	..44×38	.. „	13	8	0
„ 3800 „	..44×38	.. „	20	12	0
"C." Sheetings	..30×36	Ex. Bond	10	4	0
"9" Dragons	..30×36	Ex. Bond	10	4	0
"Elephant" Drills	..29×40	.. „	19	8	0
"Duck" Drills	..26×40	.. „	16	0	0

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

Bombay February 27.

	Rs.	a.	p.
6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY			
Finlay	0	12	0
Apollo	0	12	0
Simplex	0	11	4
Shapoori	0	11	0
Currimbhoy	0	11	0
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY ..			
Edward Sassoon.. ..			
Apollo			
David	0	11	6
8 1/2 FIRST QUALITY. ..			
Jacob (Seven stars) ..	0	12	10
Edward Sassoon.. ..	0	12	0
Apollo	0	12	0
Bradbury ..	0	12	0
10 1/2s.			
Shapoorji..	0	12	4
Apollo			
Swadeshi	0	13	6
Bradbury	0	12	8
Asur Virji	0	12	6
David (Flowerman) ..			
David (Cockatoo) ..			
Indo-China	0	12	0
12 1/2s.			
Elphinstone	0	13	8
Currimbhoy	0	12	9
China	0	12	6
Moon	0	12	0
Apollo	0	13	8
Dawn	0	13	8
14 1/2.			
Kilachand	0	13	4
Apollo			
City	0	15	8
Colaba Land	0	15	0
Fazalbhai	0	14	4
20's.			
Kilachand	0	15	0
Edward Sassoon	0	15	4
Elphinstone	0	15	4
Phoenix	0	15	2
Dawn	..		

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD. WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, February 27.

Description	Spot Prices.	
	26-2-25.	19-2-25.
Bengals F. G.	407	400
S-Punjab F. G.	407	400
Broach F. G.	..	..
Oomras Fine	468	467
C. P. No. 1.	483	482
C. P. No. 2.	475	474
Khandesh F.	461	462
Southerns G.	..	..
	Futures Settlement Rates.	
Hedge Contracts..	26-2-25.	19-2-25.
Bengals March	416	402
„ May.	415	404
Broach, April-May ..	471	436
Oomra F. March ..	464	461
Oomra F. G.	..	..
Southerns G. May/June.	484	..

Receipts for the week ending 26th February, 1925 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924-25.	Bales. 1923-24.
Bengals	22847	18045
Oomras	89754	96706
Dholleras	7057	5344
Broach	15639	28899
Southerns	2787	7570
Persians	10	250
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	118
East Africans.	888	175
Other sorts:.	..	52
Total	138982	157158

Exports for the week ending 26th February 1925

	Bales.
United Kingdom	2395
Continent	6429
China	15634
Japan	75666
Coast Ports	1055
Total ..	101181
Afloat in harbour—Europe	24212
China, Japan & Coast Ports. ..	45900
Total ..	70112

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 26th February 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
1786350	2120732	2034459	1924505	1263572

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 26th February 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
United Kingdom.	17985	96504	71512		
Continent	229144	531771	340919	313719	307422
China	85696	60916	179778	118902	99933
Japan	849289	771933	840575	788158	352234
Coast Ports	16605x	29089	16996	14664	7587
Total	1198719	1490215	1449780	1235443	767176

x Including 6355 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 19th February 1925..8,279 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 26th February 1925 .. .. 6,04,101 Bales.

JAVA SUGAR.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—

June/July sellers	17/1 1/2
July/Sept value	16/10 1/2
Oct./Dec. sellers	16/10 1/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—	
July/September value	17/4
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—	
July/September value	17/4 3/4

Tone:—Market was firm and business was done at further advance.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

So far as ready sugar is concerned we have not much change to report in our market which ruled steady during the week and prices are unaltered. Near positions were not in much demand and small lots of Mauritius Crystals changed hands amongst dealers at 19s to 19s 2d C I F. A small lot of B E B was done for March shipment at 19s F B Harbour. As regards forward positions reports from all quarters were stronger and a large business was done in White Javas June shipment at 17s 3d to 17s 10d July at 17s to 17s 6d and August/December at 16s 10d to 17s 2d all Free Bombay Harbour terms. Karachi and Calcutta reported steady market with small business doing. Java reported a stronger market with big demand chiefly from London and prices have advanced nearly one shilling. Trust have sold balance 40,000 tons of Whites at 11 gil. and have raised the prices for Browns etc.

London and America reported stronger markets with large business and further rise expected. There is no offering from Mauritius.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 18-4-0 eq. 20s 2d F B Harbour stocks 3,000 bags.

T M O Feb/March 20s 2d F B Harbour

T M O June 17s 10d F B Harbour

T M O July 17s 6d F B Harbour

T M O Aug/Dec 17s 2d F B Harbour

B R B Rs. 18 eq. 19s 2d F B Harbour stocks 12,000 bags.

B R B Feb/March 19s 2d F B Harbour stocks 200,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 18 F B Harbour.

Mauritius Feb/March F B Harbour.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 27 5 p.m.

Ready Prices have ruled steady around yesterday's closing levels. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 5000 bags, showing a moderate record of off-take.

Our Forward Market has exhibited an improving tendency, evidencing a rise of 2 to 3d. in Java (New Crop) Forward Prices and of a Pence in Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices for Feb.-March Shipment.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.

Shipment Feb.-March Sh. 20/3 per cwt F. B. H.

New Crop Java Sugar:—

Shipment June-July Sh. 17/9 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 17/5 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 17/4 per cwt F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Shipment Feb.-March Sh. 19/1 per cwt F. B. H.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—

Reday Rs. 17/15 per cwt.

Shipment Feb.-March Sh. 19/1 per cwt F. B. H.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Since our last Ready and Forward Markets have ruled steady throughout the week. There have been very narrow fluctuations of about 2 As. per cwt. in Java and of 4 As. per cwt. in Mauritius Ready Sugar. Prices for Feb.-March Shipment for Java and B. R. B. Beet Sugar have fluctuated by 2d. and Java New Crop Prices have improved by about 6 to 7d. per cwt. Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices for Feb.-March Shipment have also fluctuated by 4d. per cwt. Purchase enquiries were on a moderate scale as shown by daily clearance including local requirements averaging 6400 bags per day as against 4500 bags a day during the last preceding week. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 18/4 and Rs. 18/2 for Java and Rs. 18 and Rs. 17/12 for Mauritius Ready Sugar; Sh. 20/4 and Sh. 20/2 for Feb.-March Sh. 17/7 and Sh. 17/2 for June-July Sh. 17/2 and Sh. 16/8 for July-Aug.-Sept. and Sh. 17/2 and Sh. 16/8 for Oct.-Nov.-Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar; Sh. 19/3 and Sh. 19/1 for Feb.-March. Shipment for B. R. B. Beet Sugar and Sh. 19/3 and Sh. 18/11 for Feb.-March. Shipment for Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

Total Stocks are estimated at 1,50,000 bags of Mauritius, 3,600 bags of Java and 15,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar at present:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.

Shipment Feb.-March Sh. 20/4 per cwt F. B. H.

New Crop Java Sugar:—

Shipment June-July Sh. 17/8 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 17/4 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 17/3 per cwt F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Shipment Feb.-March Sh. 19/1 per cwt F. B. H.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 17/14 per cwt.

Shipment Feb.-March Sh. 19 per cwt F. B. H.

COLOUR.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Prices are easy. Limited business passing Magenta crystals and Fast Red meet with good up-country demand. Miscellaneous section is almost unchanged.

Quotations are:—

Alizerine 20 per cent paste Lunger Rs. 66-0-0.

Alizerine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs. 66-0-0.

Alizerine 20 per cent paste I. T. Rs. 66-0-0.

Congo red Rs. 1-6-0.

Nigrosene Ais Rs. 1-10-0

Methyl Violet Rs. 5-6-0.

Victoria Blue Rs. 2-0-0.

Sulphuric Black Rs. 0-15-0.

Perparine Bengo Rs. 2-8-0.

Perparine Delta Rs. 3-0-0.

Meaonite Green Rs. 3-8-0.

Magenta Ais Rs. 6-8-0.

Hemetine Ais Rs. 2-0-0.

Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4-2-0.

Soluble Blue Rs. 8-0-0.

Fast red Rs. 5-8-0.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

The general tone of the market is quiet. Demand has again gone down. Farina and Lithange were expected to rapidly go up, but there has been again a lull, both the prices and demand going down. Chlorate of potash is the only article which has been maintained firm owing to some scarcity. Acetic acid changed hand at Re. 0-7-6 per lb., and Hydresulphide soda at Re 0-11-9 per lb., chloric of zinc and Aniline salt witnessed no further changes.

Quotations are:—

Epsom salt Rs. 4-4-0.

Antimony salt Re. 0-7-6.

Acetate lead white Rs. 36-0-0.

Bleaching powder Rs. 13-8-0.

Potassium Chlorate Re. 0-3-9.

Caustic soda Rs. 20-8-0.

Magnesium Chloride Rs. 3-14-0.

Dextrine Rs. 21-4-0.

Maize starch Rs. 16-12-0.

Sodium Sulphide Rs. 11-0-0

Acetic acid Re. 0-7-6.

Aniline salt Re. 0-9-0.

Bichromate potash Rs. 36-8-0.

Hydrosulphide soda Re. 0-11-9.

Zinc Chloride Rs. 21-0-0.

Farina Rs. 17-4-0.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

The market continued unchanged. Spot inquiry was a very moderate character the consumers making very limited purchase. Stocks in the market are fairly large and prices do not indicate any strong chance of firmness. All the articles for Loom keep easy, Healds changing hands at Rs. 1-7-0 and Reeds at Re. 0-2-9½, the home prices also continuing very quiet. Stock-holders are generally eager to cash their holdings.

The quotations are:—

Healds—15/40s Rs. 1-7-0.

Reeds Re. 0-2-9½.

Scrod Bandings Rs. 1-6-0.

Tubular Bandings Rs. 2-2-0.

Card cans steels Rs. 3-0-0.

Sizing flannel twill 62 Rs. 4-8-0.

Slubbing tubes Wilson Rs. 49-0-0.

Roving tubes Wilson Rs. 32-12-0.

Pirns Conical 5" Japan Rs. 7-8-0.

Pirns Weft Japan Rs. 7-0-0.

Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Japan Rs. 7-8-0.

Dobby Harness Rs. 21-0-0.

Card cans Fibre Re. 3-12-0.

Sizing flannel 72" Rs. 4-14-0.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of Affairs as on the 20th February 1925—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,62 50 000
Reserve		4 67 50 000
Public Deposits		20,03 98 000
Other Deposits		67,07 01 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra ..		8,00 00 000
Sundries		80 91 000
	Rupees ..	1,06,21 90 000

ASSETS.

Government Securities		14,98 75 000
Other authorized securities under the Act		1,21 96 000
Loans		18,42 41 000
Cash Credits		34,13 98 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased		18,40 17 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased		36 47 000
Dead Stock		2,72 55 000
Sundries		51 04 000
Balances with other Banks ..		12 22 000
		90,89 55 000
Cash		15,32 35 000
	Rupees ..	1,06,21 90 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£	1,103,500
Advances in London	„	1,178,700
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	„	76,800

Percentage 15,97

Bank Rate 7%

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, February 26.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. inches.	Fahr.	29.868
Temperature of Air		76.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..		71.5 „
Dew Point		68.9 „
Relative humidity of Air ..		78% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..		1.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air		83.1 „
Minimum do. do. ..		70.3 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		S, SE, WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		122 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in.
	Feb.	1	53	28	5	27	8	3	16	2
Fri.	27	14	13	27	3		20	1	18	4
Sat.	28	3	4	28	1	28	9	3	17	1
	Mar.	15	39	26	1	Mar.	21	11	19	2
Sun.	1	2	58	26	3	1	9	14	17	9
		15	52	25	4		21	19	20	8
M.	2	3	29	25	3	2	10	0	18	6
		16	55	24	7		22	26	21	8
Tu.	3	4	11	24	4	3	11	0	19	2
		18	40	24	3		..	..		
W.	4	5	15	23	7	4	0	27	22	2
		20	24	24	6		12	18	19	4
Th.	5	7	12	23	5	5	2	0	21	9
		21	17	25	4		13	31	19	2

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 43m.

Mar. 1 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 59m. Sunset 6h. 44m.

Mar. 2 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 58m. Sunset 6h. 45m

Mar. 3 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 57m. Sunset 6h. 45m

Mar. 4 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 56m. Sunset 6h 45m.

Mar. 5 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 56m. Sunset 6h. 46m.

JOBS WANTED.

Mr. Jhabvala of the Unemployment Bureau writes to say that there seems to be no end in sight of the miseries of the unfortunate unemployed. The Bureau has on its file numerous applications. All the offers of kind employers have been exhausted and the Bureau was able to provide jobs for a fairly large number. Still many are awaiting their turn and Mr. Jhabvala appeals to employers to communicate with him in case they need the services of any class of men. As the public is aware the Bureau has been started with philanthropic notices in view. It is not a business Bureau. Its sole object is to alleviate the miseries of those unfortunates who have been thrown out of work.

The Bureau has received applications from all kinds of workers especially clerks, bill-collectors, estate and shop managers, fitters, mechanics, etc.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market are firm and there was a continued good demand both from Calcutta and Bombay, the demand from Bombay being stronger owing to larger movements of the cotton crop. The quotation for call money remains at 6½ per cnt., borrowers being more numerous than lenders. The rate for fixed deposits is about 7 per cent. for two to four months.

The statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India as of February 20th showed an increase in the cash balance of Rs. 279.64 lakhs, which now stands at Rs. 15,32,35,000, the percentage being Rs. 15.97 as compared with Rs. 13.62 of the last week. The increased activity in trade is reflected by the improved figures of Rs. 23.55 lakhs in the amount of inland bills discounted. Cash credits are up by Rs. 49.11 lakhs and loans by Rs. 37.79 lakhs. Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 211.77 lakhs, due to revenue payments, while other deposits show a small decrease of Rs. 19.98 lakhs. The Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent. The bank has increased its borrowings under the Paper Currency Act by Rs. 2 crores bringing its total borrowings under this authority to Rs. 8 crores.

Owing to the uncertainty attendant upon the approach of the Budget, the market in gilt-edged securities was dull. 3½ per cent. Paper is unchanged at about Rs. 66/9. 5 per cent Loans, 1933 and 1945-55, are quoted at Rs. 96/11 and Rs. 97/13. 5½ per cent. Bonds 1925, and 1928, changed hands at Rs. 102/8 and Rs. 103/8. 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 and 1927, were put through at Rs. 100/5 and Rs. 100/9; 1930 at Rs. 101/11, 1932 at Rs. 102/13 and 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 106/10.

It is a source of satisfaction to the commercial community generally that the Railway Budget has at last been separated from the General Budget of the country. The first Railway Budget was presented to the Assembly during the week and shows a satisfactory position. According to the estimates, Rs. 11 crores profit should accrue from the working of the railways during the current year. From this sum Rs. 6.64 crores are to be continued to the general revenues, Rs. 4.10 crores will go to the reserve fund and Rs. 2.10 crores towards depreciation account. The forecast for the ensuing year is promising, particularly as no increase is to be anticipated in the normal working expenses.

EXCHANGE.

The market was steady but dull during the week and the rate which ruled generally was 1-5 31/32d. for ready T. T. Conditions during the week have been much the same as reported in our last circular. Forward rates were steadier, due to considerable reduction in the demand for remittance against the importation of bullion. The quotation for March is 1s. 5-29/32d. for April 1s.5-27/32d. and for May 5-25/32d. The dollar quotation which closed last week at $4.763 was erratic during the week, the quotation fluctuating between $4.75⅞ and $4.74-7/8. The sharp drop experienced since yes

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 670
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 725
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 710
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112¼
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156½
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 282.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.74-7/8
London—Paris Frcs. 92.15
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.60
London—Rome Liras 118
London—Berlin Marks——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Market is steady but dull.

London, Feb. 26.

Tele. Transfers steady	1/6
Bar Gold steady	£4.7.1
Bar Silver Spot quiet	32 1/4

London, Feb. 26.

Rentes 3 per cent 48
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 3/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Business ha been small—Closed Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Bank's selling T T Ready 31/32
Bank's buying T T Ready 1/32
Bank's selling T T February 7/8
Bank's buying T T February 15/16.
Bank's selling T T March 13/16
Bank's buying T T March 7/8
Bank's selling T T April 3/4
Bank's buying T T April 13/16
Bank's selling T T May 11/16
Bank's buying T T May 25/32
Bank's selling T T June 5/8
Bank's buying T T June 3/4
Bank's selling T T July
Bank's buying T T July.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 27.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs Demand.	...
American Dollars	282
Hongkong Dollars	156 1/2
Shanghai	213
Japan	112 3/4
Singapore	157 3/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 26.

Stockholm	17.66
Christiania	21.23
Amsterdam	11.88
Switzerland	24.75
Belgium	yesterdays 95.13
Athens	yesterdays 297.50

25th Cuban Sugar 14 1/8

New York, Feb. 26.

Demand Bills 4.75.12

London, Feb. 26.

Exchange on London in Paris 9,225
Exchange on London in Germany 19.980.000m
Exchange on London in Italy 11,821

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 26.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 3 15/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
5 per cent. Rentes 19 1/8

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

3 Months 4 per cent.
6 Months 4¼ per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6¼ per cent.
1 Month 6¼ per cent.
3 Months 6¼ per cent.
6 Months 6¼ per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £90 1/2 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/2 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 9/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £78 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £107 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 1/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 69 1/2 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 7/8 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/14/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/14/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/0/0
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/0/9

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66/9
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1927-47 Rs. 93/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/11
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/14
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/11
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/13
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.

TONE OF MARKET—
The Market was steady.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

The Market closed irregular with large business passing. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400, India 75xd., Central 25/8, Eastern Bank 84.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 455, Apollo 19, Bombay Cotton 560, Bombay Dyeing 1045, Bradbury 475, Century 490, Central India 532/8, Colaba Land 55, Crescent 257/8, Currim 490, Dawn 710, D. Sassoon 1/9, Fazulbhoy 973/12, Finlay 50, Gokak 121/4, Indian Bleaching 230, Indore Malwa 390, Kasturchand 170, Khatau 25, Kilachand 6/4, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4750, Madhavrao 60, Madhawji 375, Mathuradas 270, Maneckji Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 135, New Great 426/4, Pabani 370, Pearls 587/8, Phoenix 560, Simplex 228/12, Swadeshi 652/8, Tata Mill 220, Vishnu Cotton 1780.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 535, Alcock 220, B. Burma 340, B. Burma N.I. 82/8, Bt. Burma Pef. 4/14, B. Tramway 100/10, Bombay Steam 85, Bundi Cement 10/12, Katni Ord. 51/4, Katni Defd. 150, New India Insur. 14/4, Shivrajpur 3/4, Tata Iron Ord. 20, Tata Iron Defd. 60, Tata Hydro. 1045, Tata Power Ord. 212/8, Tata Power Pref. 310n., Scindia Steam 7/2.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 26

Hongkong Bank	£ 151
Chartered Bank	£ 21 3/4
National Bank	£ 47 1/2
P. and O. Bank	£ 11 5/8
Eastern Bank	£ 6 1/2

London, Feb. 26.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results
Total Bullion £128,600,000 no change.
Public Deposits £16,100,000 inc. £2,400,000
Other Deposits £105,500,000 dec. £5,700,000.
Government Securities £41,900,000 dec. 2,000,000.
Other Securities 74,400,000 dec. 600,000.
Notes and Gold £23,500,000 dec. £600,000.
The Bank Reserve is 19.3 per cent of the Liabilities.

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS

Bombay, February 27

Apollo Mill	18	Morarji Goculdas	2800
Elphinstone	37-4	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	11	Laxmi Cotton	4770
Alliance Cotton	80	Vishnoo Cotton	1780
Indian Dy.& Blg	230	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	10
E. D. Sassoon	1-9	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	19-8	Sassoon Cotton	43-12
Currumbhoy Mill	4x7-8	Sholapur	1050
Kilachand	6-10	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	160	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	170	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	207-8
Khatau Mill	125	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	32	Bombay Flour	liq.
Jamshed Mill	130	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	500
Tata Mill	220	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	720	New India	14-4
New City	302-8	Jupiter Ins.	6
Planet	31-4	Great India	10
Premier	87-8	Scindia Steam	7-2
Presidency	70	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	500	Port Canning	545
Bombay Indstl.	20	B'bay Telephone	30
Birla	20	,, Uganda	50
Madhavji	180	,, Burma New	81-4
Madhaorao Scindia	60	Br. Burma Petrol	5
Maneckji Petit	2650	Tata Oil	14

Bar gold 2nd settlement 22/2/0
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/10/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/10/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/8/0

London, Feb. 26.

Bar gold ready s. 87-1
Silver ready d. 32-4
Silver forward d. 32-3
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. India bought. China sold. Market likely to move within narrow limit.

GOLD.

Bombay, February 27.

Ready:—22-0-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Fagan	21-15-6	22-1-0		22-0-9
Chaitra	22-0-6	22-2-3		22-2-0

Teji Mandi.
Fagan 0—2—0
Chaitra 0—5—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, February 27.

Ready:—73-10-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Fagan	73-8-0		73-7-0	73-10-0
Chaitra	73-7-0		73-6-0	73-9-0

Teji Mandi.
Fagan 0—12—0
Chaitr 1—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 26.

After the recent advance Reuter reported to-day unchanged to 20 points lower in New York futures. Early the market was strong on shorts covering and general buying, but at the close the prices gave way on heavy profit taking. Liverpool has been reported 10 to 11 points up. The market improved an Commission Houses buying.

Messrs. Breul and Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 26th inst. (5-30 p.m.) as under:—
"Recent rise attracted considerable amount of profit-taking. We may have some reaction but looks higher broadly."

Lower advices being reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 469 1/2 i.e. Rs. 2 1/2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate buyers and the market touched Rs. 469. Around this level Bazar operators bought and the prices improved to Rs. 470 1/2. On general selling the market again gave way to Rs. 469 but recovered to Rs. 470 1/2 on Shroff's buying and closed at Rs. 469 1/2.

At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 47 3/4 and touching Rs. 470 1/2 closed steady at Rs. 471 on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 463 and going up by half a rupee gradually declined to Rs. 460 on Shroffs selling and closed at Rs. 460 1/2. Fully Good M. G. Bengal March opened at Rs. 415 and closed at the same rate. Commission Houses quoted at Rs. 414.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand for nice fine quality was fairly good and about 5,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, February 27.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	471
Fully Good Bengal March	..	414 1/2
,, ,, May	..	414 1/2
Fine Oomra .. March	..	462

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 27.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	432	422	407
M. G. Oomra No. 3	476	466	456
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	491	481	471
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	483	473	463
M. G. Khandesh	469	459	444

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, February 27.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	470
Fully Good Bengal March	..	414
,, ,, May	..	414
Fine Oomra .. March	..	461
Good Southerns May/June	..	483

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, February 27.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..
,, Fine	M.G.	..	425
,, F.G.	M.G.	410/5	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	425
,, F.G.	M.G.	410/5	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	500/10	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	450/60	475/80
Nagpur		450/60	475/80
Yeotmal .. Fine	M.G.	445	465/70
Pulgaon .. ,,	,,	455	465/75
Dhamangaon ,,	,,	440/5	455/65
Amraoti .. ,,	,,	435/45	465/70
Khamgaon-Akola ,,	,,	440/45	465
Mulkapur ,,	,,	415/20	450
Khandesh ,,	,,	410/20	440/45
,,	F.G.	M.G.	..
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	490 March
,, Fully Good	,,	..	.. +23/25
Muthia Fine	,,	..	.. +13/14
,,	F.G.	M.G. 415/20	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta	M.G.	..	.. ..
Westerns	,,	475/95	.. ..
,,	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	475/95	.. ..
Cambodia	,,	545	.. ..

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec & for Exp. 1,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 150 Bales
Mid. Americans Spot:—Universal Trading 13.90 fair business
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 35.15d.
New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	25.00
May	25.31
July	25.58
New York Noon Call	
March	25.05
May	25.34
July	25.60
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
March	25.06
May	25.30

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

Future Delivery Prices:—

March	13.66	+.15
May	13.76	+.16
July	13.80	+.15
August	13.72	+.14
September	13.68	+.16
October	13.60	+.14
January	13.44	+.16
Egyptians:—		
March	33.05	+.05
May	31.70	+.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C
Liverpool:—		
February	13.59	+.12
March	13.61	+.10
April	13.64	+.12
May	13.71	+.11
June	13.71	+.11
July	13.76	+.11
August	13.68	+.10
September	13.62	+.10
October	13.56	+.10
November	13.48	+.10
December	13.46	+.09
January	13.39	+.11
February	13.36	+.11

Tone:—Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

February	33.60	unchgd.
March	33.00	unchgd.
April	32.20	—.05
May	31.45	—.10
June	30.65	—.10
July	29.45	—.10
August	28.45	—.10
September	27.40	—.10
October	26.40	—.10
November	23.75	—.10
December	23.15	—.10
January	22.75	—.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Scinde Good	10.90
Scinde Fully Good	11.90
Scinde Fine	11.70
Bengal Good	11.00
Bengal Fully Good	11.40
Bengal Fine	11.80
Oomra Good	11.55
Oomra Fully Good	11.95
Oomra Fine	12.35
Broach Good	11.45
Broach Fully Good	11.85
Broach Fine	12.15

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 26.

Futures at New York:—		
March	25.06	—.03
May	25.35	unchgd.
July	25.57	—.07
October	25.20	—.20

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

Cotton Delivery	Mit. Uplands	G.O.C.
Liverpool:—		
March	13.61	+.10
May	13.71	+.11
July	13.76	+.11
October	13.56	+.10

AMERICAN MARKETS—COTTON.

New York, Feb. 26.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	26,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York:—	
March	25.06 —.03
May	25.35 unchgd.
July	25.57 —.07
October	25.20 —.20
Spot Cotton at:—	
New York	25.35 unchgd.
New Orleans	25.40 +.15
Futures at New Orleans:—	
March	25.20 +.09
May	25.42 unchgd.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	21 3/4
Demand Bills	47512
Silver Commercial Bars:—	
Foreign mined	68 1/4

METAL.

London, Feb. 26.

	£
English best Selected Copper	68 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	64 9/16
Copper Braziers	84
Yellow Metal	81/10
Hard Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	16 7/8
Tin Block £262 3/4	

BRASS.

Bombay, February 27.

	Per	md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English		3/4	60	0	0
Do	1		60	0	0
Do	1	1/4	60	0	0
Do	1	1/2	60	0	0
Do	1	3/4	60	0	0
Do	2		60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, February 27.

	per	md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German		3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1		66	0	0
Copper	1	1-4	66	8	0
Copper, American	1	1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1	3-4	69	0	0
Copper	2		69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars			62	0	0
Panchateka Joint			27	0	0
Copper, English Bars			61	0	0
Brass Bars			39	4	0
Pat Klas			66	0	0
Lead, Country			25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1			57	8	0
,, ,, 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2			57	8	0
German Copper 1 1-2			66	8	0
,, ,, to 1 3-4 to 2			68	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1			66	4	0
,, ,, 1 1-4			67	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 27.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14	1-2	0	13	6
Kilachand	No. 20	1-2	0	14	0
Currimbhai	No. 12	1-2	0	13	3
Elphinstone	No. 12	1-2	0	13	0
David	No. 10	1-2	0	13	0
Shapurji	No. 10	1-2	0	13	0
Trikamdas	No. 10	1-2	0	13	0
Sattara	No. 10	1-4	0	12	9
Shapurji	No. 6	1-2	0	11	3
Light house	No. 6	1-2	0	11	0
Japan	No. 40—1		1	9	0
,,	No. 42—2		1	8	0
,,	No. 20		1	1	0
,,	No. 32		1	4	0

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, February 27.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	455	..	455
Bombay Cotton	560	..	560
Bombay Dyeing	1100-37 8-85-45	1030-990-1005	80-1045
Century	502-8 490	485-75-80	500-490
Nagpur	532-8-30	530-28-12	533-12
Colaba	160-57-8	158-12	155
Crescent	255	256-4-55	257-8
Indore	392-8-90	385	390
Kohinoor	1260	..	1250
New Great	423-12-22-8	418-12	426-4
Pearl	587-8-75	572-8	70-581-4
Phoenix	570	..	560
Bharucha	112-8	..	112-8
Simplex	228-12-30	226-4-25	227-8
Swan	1300	..	1200
Swadesh	680	675	655
Pabni	375	..	375
Fazal	1012-8-970-1012-8-980	970-50	975
Mathuradas	270	..	270
Tata Mill	225	..	225
Globe	51-4	..	51-4
Mysore	125	..	125
Madhavji	372-8-80-71-4	370-65	375
Finlay	850	..	850
Gokak	122-8	..	121-4
Edward Sassoon	180	..	180
Meyer Sassoon	130	..	130
Alcock	..	..	..
Bombay Burma Old	340	..	340
Bombay Elec. Tram	100-10	..	100-10
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	80	..	85
Bundi Cement	10-12	..	10-12
Central E. Mining	32-8	..	31-8
Indian Cement	62-8	..	52-8
Tata Steel Ordy.	20	20	20-8
Tata Steel Defd.	56-4	56-4	61-4

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 26.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. February/March value 70/6
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. Feb/Mar sellers 71/6
Australian Feb/Mar sellers steady 70/-
Choice White Karachi Feb/Mar buyers 65/6
Soft Red Karachi Feb/Mar value 64/6
Tone:—Firm demand. Quieter.
Club No. 2 Calcutta buyers A/M 66/6
Club No. Bombay A/M nominal 66/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, February 27.
(6-30 p. m.).

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	67	0	0	20	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	66	0	0	9	14	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	69	0	0	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	1	0	11	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0	11	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	2	0	12	10	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	0	0	14	9	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	11	0	14	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70	0	0	14	6	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	67	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Black	64	0	0	12	14	0
Poppyseed, White	13	8	0	14	4	0
Groundnuts	65	0	0	13	2	0
Mowraseed	9	12	0	10	4	0
Barley	48	0	0	7	0	0
Castorseed	68	0	0	13	10	0
Cotton Seeds, Ready						
Delivery						
Jira	13	0	0	..		
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May	8	12	9			
Linseed, May	14	5	3			

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 26.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
A/M. done and buyers £24 3/8 sellers 24 1/2
Tone:—Firm little doing upward tendency.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Mar/Apl. buyers 49 7/8
May/Aug. buyers 49 7/8

London, Feb. 26.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed with firmer feeling though with little trading at £22 7/8 buyers and £23 sellers for Feb/Mar. shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay Feb/Mar. sellers £10 1/2
Castorseed Bombay Feb/Mar. sellers £24 3/8
Rapeseed Toria closed firm and held higher for Feb/Mar. shipment sellers at £21 5/8

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April/May shipment at 24 3/8 and for May/June shipment at £24 1/2. In Karachi, Cargo, Wheat for Feb/Mar. shipment at 69/6 and in Wheat, Cargo, Australian for March shipment at 69 7/8 and in Wheat, Parcels, Choice White Karachi for May/June shipment at 66. In Wheat, Calcutta Club No. 2 for April/May shipment at 66/6.
Wheat, Cargo, West Australian 69/10 1/2 paid for March shipment.
Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi 69/6 paid for Feb/Mar.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Feb. 26.

Cardiff to Bombay 13/- to 13/6

MECATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, Feb. 26.

Steadiness in price has not been seen for many years all the more remarkable is the view that considerable business has been done. India was a good buyer of early shipments and bought and sold in order to adjust their open positions but was rather a seller on the balance. There has been certain amount of continental selling and America was inclined to sell at higher level. During most of the week cash and forward quotations were identical but stocks are somewhat reduced by a big shipment to India, and now a small premium is asked for ready silver. Up-country demand, in India, it is said to be 300 bars per day, and unless there should be some unforseen selling, Messrs. Mocatta's think that the tendency of the market is rather upward, though they do not look for any decided change.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, February 27.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone and Century	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	6	0
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	3
Textile per lb.	1	5	6
Phœnix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	9
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	4	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	3
Pearl per lb.	1	5	9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	9
Long Cloth X Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	6
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	3
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	0
Textile per lb.	1	5	9
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	0	0
Phœnix per piece	6	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	5	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	0	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6	8	0
Gubrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	11	8	0
Hindustani	11	9	0

FLOUR, ATTA & BRAN.

Messrs, Abdulla Jusab and Co.

Bombay, February 27.

	Wallace. Rs.	a.	Bombay. Rs.	a.	Union. Rs.	Laxmi
Superfine	26	0	25	0	25	0	25	0
House-hold	24	8	23	8	23	8	23	8
Export	24	4	23	4	23	4	23	4
Bazaar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atta No. 3	19	0	18	8	18	8	18	8
Bran, Coarse	1-13		1-13		1-13		1-13	
Bran, Fine	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	2
Soji	25	0	24	0	24	0	24	0
Rawa	24	0	23	0	23	0	23	0

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 26.

Karachi Barley March/April sellers 41/-

SPORTING N

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile. 2-15 p.m.

ZOOLFAKER	1
VARID	2
FOX TROT	3

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile. 2-45 p.m.

MOOSHIR	1
ELECTRIC POWER	2
SHAM	3

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile. 3-15 p.m.

AMANRA	1
SICAB	2
YILDIZ	3

THE SWINDON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards. 3-45 p.m.

PENETRATE	1
FLUTTER FLY	2
JOVIAL	3

THE MELTON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards. 4-15 p.m.

ZULU	1
SHERALI	2
PEACH BITTER	3

THE ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards. 4-45 p.m.

VELOCITY	1
ARROWY	2
GRAND EXCEL	3

THE BOMBAY HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ miles. 5-15 p.m.

CAP-A-PIE	1
UNITOI	2
KNIGHT OF CLONMEL	3

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards. 5-45 p.m.

NIGHT WATCHMAN	1
BELLE SYME	2
FOREMAN	3

THE MELTON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards. 6-15 p.m.

JODI	1
GAZALON	2
REHEARSAL	3

OKAMOTO IN THREE FINALS.

BOMBAY TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

A large and enthusiastic crowd watched the matches in the Western India Tennis Championships last evening, and the tennis produced was of a fairly high order. In the semi-finals of the gentlemen's singles Mosley Fox, the Honorary Secretary of the Tournament, who by the way, owns a great reputation as a footbaler gave a pitched battle to the Bombay Gymkhana "A" Singles Champion, Brough. The latter was not altogether in his best. His beautiful service played him false while his opponent relied on steady returns from the base-line he played an aggresive game, rushing forward to the net time and again. But most players would get tired out by Fox's interminable returns and surrenders. The match had almost slipped out of Brough's fingers, the score having reached one set all and five games to three in the final set Fox leading. The American made an uphill fight for supremacy and succeeded at last. He meets Okamoto this evening in the final when some brilliant Tennis should result.

The result of the Mixed Doubles Semi-final, between Lady Tata and Okamoto and Miss Trevor Robinson and Pilt was a foregone conclusion. But the losers gave an excellent fight to the veteran pair. Okamoto in trying to gain an easy victory, overdid his part a little. He poached a bit too much and the result was that Miss Robinson and Pilt took him by surprise many a time, and carried the second set at the cost of only two games. If he persists in this tactics against Mrs. Portlock and Milne, he will have to sue the day for it. Lady Tata played her usual steady game and gave able support to her partner while her vis-a-vis who is a left hander player like Mrs. Hasler, the runner-up in the Bengal Championships, exhibited some beautiful flashy drives at times. Pitt played his best but he pitted against a very hard combination. The winners will find in Mrs. Portlock and Milne a very difficult proposition to tackle. Okamoto will need all his resources to gain a victory.

The trial of strength between Tomanaga and Take and N. F. Naoroji and Raja Iver resulted in a win for the Japanese pair. The Japs were better matched pair than their opponents who were both erratic and lost many a point through misunderstanding. The Indian pair started off like a flash gaining a lead of three games in the first set. Tomonaga had by that time made a careful study of his opponents defects and made capital out of them. Tomonaga and Take meet the holders in the semi-finals this evening when they are sure to put up a stout fight.

BROUGH ENTERS FINAL.

Fox started the game with three games to his credit. Brough steadied down and drew level at 4-all. A protracted struggle followed and the set at last went to Brough at 10—8. Fox again forced up the pace and collared the first two games and lost the next two, dividing the fifth and the sixth between themselves. Taking the score to five games to three, Fox was about to win the match. Brough then made a herculean effort and bagged the four games necessary to win.

LADY TATA AND OKAMOTO IN FINAL.

In the first set, games went to the opposing pairs with clock-work regularity till the sixteenth game and then there was a break which saw Lady Tata and Okamoto capturing the set. Miss Robinson and Pitt rallied all their energies and skill and won the second set before Okamoto knew where he was. The Jap would not however stand the humiliation long. He paid their opponents back in their own coin. If he relies too much on himself and belittles his opponents strength in the finals he would commit a serious blunder.

RAJA IYER AND NAOROJI BEATEN.

Raja Iyer and Naoroji made a splendid start and almost took Tomonaga and Take off their feet eby telegraphing four games to one on the score board. The Japs became steadier. Finding the Indians at the net, Take began lobbing and Tomonaga smashing the weak returns from their retreating opponents. This tactics succeeded. They drew level. Raja Iyer managed to capture another game but the next three were annexed by the Japs. The second saw the games captured by the strikers till three games all were called. The Japs made another big effort and won the match at 6—3. If Tomonaga and Take play up to their standard, Wagle and Rajaram will find them hard nuts to crack.

The Results:—

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES—SEMI-FINAL.
S. W. Brough beat M. Fox 10-8, 1-6, 7-5.

MIXED DOUBLES—SEMI-FINAL.
Lady Tata and S. Okamoto beat Miss Trevor Robinson and A. M. D. Pitt 10-8, 2-6, 6-3.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES—FOURTH ROUND.
Tomonaga and Take beat Raja Iyer and N. F. Naoroji 7-5, 6-3.

TO-DAY'S GAME'S.

Court No. 1. Gentlemen's Doubles—Semi-final. R. A. Wagle and Rajaram vs Tomonaga and Take, 5th.

Court No. 2.—Gentlemen's Singles—Final Okamoto vs. Brough 4-15, followed by Ladies Single Final. Miss Tata vs. Mrs. Bayley.

MEDICAL COLLEGE SPORTS.

M. D'AVOINE WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

M.D.Avoine won the championship at the Annual Athlic sports of the Medical College on Friday when Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presided. Lady Setalvad distributed the prizes.

100 Yards:—(1) M. D'Avoine, (2) S. Kail, (3) S. B. Cooper.
Time 10-¼ secs.

Putting the Shot:—(1) S. Kail, (2) M. D'Avoine, (3) Ranji.
Distance 29 ft. 9 ins.

Long Jump:—(1) M. D'Avoine, (2) S. B. Cooper, (3) M .N. Natu.
Distance 18ft. 5ins.

Half Mile:—(1) M. Siddiqui, (2) J. Vaz, (3) M. N .Tatu.

Throwing the ball (Ladies):—(1) Miss Mathias, (2) Miss L. D'Souza (3) Miss Sapre.

High Jump:—(1) S. Kail, (2) M. D.Avone, (3) S. B. Cooper.
Height 5ft. 3ins.

Three legged Race:—(1) Figured and Guerra, (2) Munshi and Latif, (3) Wagle and Patel.

220 Yards:—(1) M. D.Avoine, (2) S. B. Cooper, (3) Latif Khan.
Time 24-4/5 secs.

3 mile Cycle Race:—(1) M. M. Dubash, (2) M. N. Rana, (3) V. G. Naralkar.
Time 19mins. 35secs.

120 Yard Hundes:—(1) M. D'Avoine, (2) S. Kail, (3) S. B. Cooper.
Time 18 secs.

One mile Race:—(1) M. Siddiqui, (2) J. Vaz, (3) N. M. Agashe.
Time 5 mins. 38 secs.

Quarter mile Race:—(1) S. Kail, (2) Latif Khan, (3) M. M. Dubash.

Musical Chairs:—(1) Miss Mathias, (2) Miss Andrew, (3) Miss Chinoy.

Obstacle Race:—(1) N. M. Natu, (2) R. Moraes, (3) Latif Khan.

Slow Cycle Race:—(1) S. B. Cooper, (2) N. M. Natu, (3) Munshi.

Pole Jump:—(1) Rai, (2) Natu N. M. (3) Shevade.
Height 7ft. 6ins.

Throwing the Cricket Ball:—(1) M. D'Avoine (2) Dias, W.F., (3) R. Moraes.
Distance 101 yards.

3 Mile Flat Race:—(1) M. Siddiqqui, (2) Agash, (3) N. M. Natu.

Inter-College Relay:—(1) Medical College, (2) St. Xavier's College, (3) Wilson College.

Individual Championship:—M. D'Avoine 29 points).

Ladies' Championship:—Miss Mathias.

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

AUSTRALIANS' POOR SHOW.

SYDNEY, Feb. 27.

The fifth and last test match between the M. C. C. and Australia commenced here to-day, before a large attendance. Australians winning the toss, opened their first innings and made a rather disastrous start, three wickets having fallen for 77 by lunch time. Scoring, however, somewhat livened up after lunch, the home team losing only two more wickets for the addition of over a century to the score before tea time arrived. Batting again weakened after tea and when stumps were drawn for the day two more wickets had been captured for only 50 runs. The score at the close of play was 239 for 7 wickets. To-day's top-scores were Ponsford (80) and Kilfax (42).—Reuter's. Special

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the Football Association Cup replays (3rd round) Blackburn beat Spurs by three goals to one and Leicester beat Hull by three goals to one.

In the semi-final of the Rugby Hospitals Cup, London Hospital beat St. Thomas Hospital by three points to nil at Richmond.—Reuter.

ALLEGED THEFT OF WATER TAPS.

Dinshaw Dadabhoy Marker, a contractor residing at Khetwadi reports to the police that during the past six months a number of water taps and brass stop cocks collectively valued at Rs. 2,750 had been stolen from Bombay Development Department chawls under construction at Worli. The police have arrested three persons and property valued at Rs. 2,000/- has been recovered.

TO-DAY

Exclusive selections ready.
Be wise like others to follow right through Turf-Expert's certainty Card with a Guaranteed system.
TARAPOREVALA
190, Hornby Road, Fort.

BIG DIVIDENDS IN ARAB RACES TO-DAY

RACE TIPS

BY VOX STELLARUM

Rs 25 per Card, containing 1 Horse in Each Race.

SPECIAL PRICE for SPECIAL CARD.

Available at 10 a.m. TO-DAY from 507, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, or

KING & CO., Booksellers, 215 Hornby Road.
CAFE ROYAL, Waterloo Mansions, near Hotel Majestic.
BOMBAY BOOK MART "Times" Building, and G.P.O. BOOK STALL.
N. M. TRIPATHI & CO., Booksellers, 164-A Princess Street.
BOMBAY BOOK DEPOT, Charni Road.
MODERN HOTEL, Fgere Road, opp. Ballard Pier Tram Junction.
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD RESTAURANT, opp. Royal Opera House, Chowpatti.

BOMBAY GOVT. DEFEATED.

EXTRAVAGANCE NOT TOLERATED.

OFFICIAL FURY AGAINST SWARAJISTS.

M. L. C'S OPPOSE EXTRA COURT FEES.

Yesterday was a day of excitement in the Council, and sometimes the controversy reached red heat. This was due more to the cheap jibes which were flung by the members on the Government benches, in their desperation, at the Swaraj Party and its leader. In the end this abuse did no service to the Government, and the exasperating speech of the Home Member on the previous day, and the Finance Member's equally exasperating speech yesterday, sealed the fate of the Bill. The Bill was thrown out by a narrow majority of one vote.

When the debate began yesterday Mr. Nariman on behalf of the Swaraj Party made a most challenging speech and he literally tore to pieces the pretensions of Government to pose as the "Ma-Bap" of the illiterate and dumb masses of this country who, he said, have been purposely kept down in ignorance all these years by the Government. Mr. Nariman who spoke with his usual vigour and dash asked Government members, if they were genuinely anxious for the good of the people, to set an example to the public by foregoing a share of their bloated pay and retrench in every possible way and then come to the Council for more money to carry on the Government of the Presidency. And how was this invitation for sacrifice responded to by the Civilians? By asking for a further dole of the large sum of nine lakhs, to their already large salaries! That was the measure of the self-sacrifice which Mr. Pratt so well-known in Gujerat, and others were prepared to make. Government would not agree to cut down any money on the various departments, but asked the members to bleed the Indian tax-payer white. That suggestion, of course, was not acceptable to the Opposition. The repeated appeals to the "Ministerial Party" made by Government members cut Mr. A. N. Surve, the leader of the Non-Brahmins, to the quick and he hotly denied that his was the Ministerial Party. He merely wanted to take advantage of the peculiar position his party had found itself in, in the Council, by advancing the interests of the politically backward communities in the country. Mr. Jadhav tried to wean his supporters away from under the influence of the Swarajists, as was suggested by Mr. Lawrence, but he failed in his difficult task, although he gave a promise of a sort to use the money got from this particular taxation for "nation-building" purposes. Mr. Lawrence's speech was the limit, and as he unrolled his manuscript and in cold blood went on flinging uncomplimentary epithets at the leader of the Swaraj Party, it appeared that the members on the Government benches had come there with the set purpose of provoking the non-officials into resentment and indignation. Mr. Lawrence thought that the poor ryots were on his side and were pining for further taxation to keep the fat-salaried Civilian in opulence in the Hills! His speech was a mixture of the tragic-comic and he shed some tears over the fate of the poor dying women in the villages, whose untimely end, he insinuated, was due to the perversity of the councillors. His speech filled the omissions in the Home Member's speech. When the first reading was put to the vote and the President said that the non-officials had won the game, of course a division was asked for. The result of the division was that the non-officials won by a single vote. The Sind Muslims it seemed had remained neutral, at least a few of them. In the Government camp was found a heterogenous crowd—from Mr. V. A. Dabholker down to Mr. R. G. Pradhan, who had only the day beforer refused to vote for the Bill without a statutory guarantee from Government that the particular income would be spent on "nation-building" departments. Like other Moderates Mr. Pradhan wanted to strike but was afraid to wound, and he thought perhaps that he had done his duty after his oratorical effort on the previous day. A number of non-Brahmin stalwarts were also found in the Government lobby. The result of the division was, of course, received with loud cheers by the victors of the fray.

Mr. Lawrence persisted in his second money Bill, but in this case the opposition was even worse and more violent than in the case of the first Bill. Unless the Government make sure of the Sind Muslim vote they are likely to be defeated. Speaker after speaker got up and resented the attack made on the Swaraj Party leader by the Government benches, and swore that he would vote against the Bill. There was some excitement when Mr. Saptarshi said that his party was in the Council to wreck Diarchy, the Home Member shouting "Now we know, now we know!" The President had to intervene to restore quiet.

The outstanding feature of the day was Mr. Nariman's slashing attack on the Government benches and his exposure of the hypocrisy of their attitude.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Friday, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City) resuming the discussion on the Stamp Act Amendment Bill said that he would have forfeited his right to speak had not the Home Member made a most provoking speech—it was the most provoking speech he had heard in the Council. It came with ill-grace from members on the other side when they appealed for sympathy for, and mercy to, the teeming millions of this country, because theirs was a lip-sympathy and was not at all genuine for they had no sympathy for the poor people of this country. He would have believed his professions if the Home Members had devoted his salary for the well-being of the people and requested his colleagues also to give a part of their salaries. But he had not done so, and as hot words did not injure anybody, kind words also did not profit anyone. It all reminded him of a butcher coming to a Hindu temple from the slaughter house and appealing to the people for the preservation of the cattle. The Secretariat which was really the slaughter house was appealing for the masses, and such appeals had no sense. He (Mr. Nariman) would appeal to the House, in a tone as loud as that of the Home Member, in the name of humanity to consider the proposal put before him by the members and to consider retrenchment. The Council could only debate and discuss, and they could not put forward any constructive proposals. He referred to the expenditure of Rs. 26 lakhs on the Gateway of India, which came out of the revenues of this country—civil works Budget out of revenue. He would ask the members how many of the patients who were dying on the steps of hospitals and in this country were going to be accommodated in the Gateway? How many school-children, who were going without schools, were going to be accommodated in the Gateway? Could they not have erected a hospital commemorating the arrival of His Majesty? Could that money not have gone to the nation-building Departments, instead of building an entrance gate which led to the largest prison-house in the world, the largest jail—a country where the slaves were trying to be free? If the Government had cut down the expenditure and then come before the Council, the Council would have considered the question. Then again there was an expenditure of 13 lakhs on the Kasheli Bridge. The original estimate of nine lakhs having been increased to sixty lakhs through the bungling of the Municipal engineer, the Municipal Commissioner approached the Minister and the Government contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs was increased to 13 lakhs. Had it not been for the bungling this expenditure would not have been incurred. Thus nearly 40 lakhs of the ratepayers' money were wasted by Government; he included in it the sum of Rs. 10 lakhs which was going to be spent on the building of an arsenal at Karachi. This money ought to have come from the Central Government as it was for military purposes. He repeated that the policy of Government was to divide and rule, and he still wanted to know which was the Ministerial Party to which an appeal had been made by the Home Member. So far as he knew there was only one party in the Council and that was the Swaraj Party and he did not know of any party which was against that party. If there was anything for common good, then all the parties would oppose the Government, and the leader of the non-Brahmin Party had already given a fitting reply. There were only two factions in the country—the Government and the people's party—and if Government counted on the suport of any other party they would be sorely disappointed. He (Mr. Nariman) also would appeal to the other party, that so far as the present Government was concerned, and so far as their extravagance was concerned, that party should not vote a single pice to the Government until they had reformed themselves according to the demands of the people. It was not a mere question of divisions and classes; their complaint was not that Government divided and ruled, but that they divided and misruled. Government had now gone even further and tried to put up the urban areas against the villages. They had tried to isolate the mofussil from the city, and the city from the mofussil. It would be the turn of the villages to-morrow, as it was the turn of the city to-day. The Council must realise that although it was extended to the city to-day, it might be extended to the villages to-morrow. This tax was the rightful property of municipalities and Local Boards, in order to encourage them in their local activities. The Bombay Municipal Corporation had first raised the point and Government had taken advantage of it. Another thing was that the Taxation Committee, which consisted of people in whom they had greater confidence than the members on the Government benches,—was coming to Bombay and it was going to determine which taxes were for Government and which for the local bodies. In 1921 the Legal Remembrances of affairs had already given his opinion that this was a tax on Land Revenue and it was the privilege of the Municipality to raise it, as in Madras and Bengal. So far Government had given their lip sympathy and not real sympathy, and in this respect he asked the members of Government to emulate the great example of the leader of the Swaraj Party in Bengal, who had given up an income larger than that of any member on the Government benches and devoted himself to the good of the people. He advised the House to reject the Bill.

NOT A MINISTERIAL PARTY.

Mr A. N. Surve (Bombay City) rising to an explanation said they had been called Ministerial Party yesterday, and Members had used that term for the non-Brahmin Party. The leader of the House had used that term for the Non-Brahmin Party. It was not for him to go into the history of that term, but that term was not in existence in any of the Provincil Councils. He was surprised to see those words applied to his party, as there were only two parties in the House, namely the Swaraj Party and the Non-Brahmin Party, the one representing the more advanced section of the people, and the other the politically backward communities.

Moulvi Rafiuddin rose to a point of order and said that was no personal explanation.

The President said Mr. Surve was going too far, and the explanation was quite enough that the term did not apply to his party.

Mr. Surve said as far as the term applied to his party he would say that as soon as his party found that there was a providential situation and the Non-Brahmin Party had become the deciding party in the Council.

The President said that was not necessary and Mr. Surve could say that he did not belong to the Ministerial Party.

Mr. Surve then said so.

Mr. Dongarsingh Patil (East Khandesh) said Government should adopt a compromising attitude which they had not done hitherto. Huge amounts were being spent, he said, for buildings buildings of a palatial kind. Government now wanted more money, but they had a huge balance and he did not know why Government did not touch that balance.

He agreed with this attitude of the Swarajist members that the House would not agree to any more taxation.

MINISTER'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Minister for Education) said last time Government had agreed to use the money from the Entertainment Tax, for nation-building purposes and since then the estimates for education had gone up. He merely said that Government had kept their promise in that regard. The expenditure on education, medical relief and civil works was bound to increase yearly with the progress of education, for the people were asking for more and more amenities of life. He was not saying that there was no room for economy, but that economy would not cover even one-tenth of the deficit. A Parsi gentleman had come forward with an offer of 16 lakhs for a hospital and Government would have to pay a share for the maintainance of this hospital.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber) said out of 42 lakhs of deficit 16 lakhs was purely paper deficit for debt and other things. Then there was the nine lakhs for Lee Commission's recommendations. They were willing to submit even to these "robberies" if they had not reached the very limits of taxation. He asked the House to throw out the Bill.

Mr. J. Baptista (Bombay City) hoped no patriotic member of the Council would vote for the Bill, as Government were doing a great disservice to the country by taking the only source of revenue available to the local bodies for increasing their resources.

FINANCE MEMBER'S DEFENCE.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence (Finance Member) said the Hospitals in Bombay were costing the Government 14 lakhs instead of the 4½ lakhs originally agreed upon. About the Gateway of India he complained that Mr. Nariman had misrepresented matters, as two-thirds of this sum were received by the Government from the donor, the Municipality and other bodies. About the Kasheli Bridge, it would be remembered that the Council had agreed to the expenditure in a supplementary grant. The members had now the guarantee of the Ministers to spend the money on nation-building, and would they not accept it? He thought the leader of the Swaraj Party, who had a very high reputation at the Bombay Bar had failed to make out a case, and his arguments were specious. He advised the members not to take the dictation of the Swaraj Party Leader. Many of the provisions he said made with the money were for the good of the poor ryot, such as hospitals and schools. Women were dying in the villages for want of medical relief, and they must be helped. If they rejected the Bill, a revulsion of feeling was certain to come over the country, signs of which they saw around them every day, and a day of reckoning was sure to come.

BILL LOST.

The question was then put to the Council and the President said the "noes" had it; a division was asked and the result was 43 voted for and 44 against. The Bill was thus rejected by one vote amidst loud cheers of non-officials.

COURT FEES ACT.

After tea-time Mr. H. S. Lawrence introduced the Bill further to amend the Court fees Act 1871. The statement of objects and reasons stated:

"The object of this Bill is to enhance the Court fees in certain cases for the purpose

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
The s.s. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Spring Meeting, 1st day.

SUNDAY, March 1.

Sir Leslie Wilson visits Nargol, via Sanjan, 11 p.m.
I. E. S. High School for girls annual social, 5 p.m., Sir H. Machnaghten to preside.
Kerala residents' meeting re: Vykom injustice, Nair Samaj Hall, Vincent Cross Road, Dadar, Mr. Pothan Joseph to preside.

TUESDAY, March 3.

Y. M. C. A. annual meeting, Wodehouse Road, 6-30 p.m., Hon. Sir N. C. MacLeod to preside.

DYANESHWAR SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Dnyaneshwar Society Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar, Advocate will deliver a public lecture to-day (Saturday) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6-30 p.m. on the "Goal of Life" when Divan Bahadur G. S. Rao will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per S.S. "Colaba" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 2nd March, 1925.

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Mongolia" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 3rd March, 1925.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 26th February, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 27th February, 1925:—

Disease	Attacks	Deaths.
Small-pox	7	4
Cholera	nil	nil
Plague	3	2
Influenza	nil	nil

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 99.
Total mortality this day last year 108.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Under the auspices of this Institute a paper will be read on "The Present Problem in Indian Currency: Two shillings vs. Is. 6d. Ratio" by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, D.Sc., (Econ.), London, Bar-at-Law, to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay. K. Natarajan Esq., will preside. All those who are interested in the subject are requested to attend.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Prof. B. K. Dhurandhar, Advocate, will speak on "Bhagwad Dharma" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road to-day Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Swami Yatishwaranands will speak at the same place to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. S.T.) on "Six Systems of Philosophy."

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. P. Kamat on "Tuberculosis" to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Dongre Building, Lalbaug, Parel.

GOVERNOR VISITS MR. WAGH'S STUDIO.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited Mr. Wagh's Studio at 6, New Queen's Road, Bombay, and was received by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on arrival at the Studio. His Excellency was greatly pleased with the several marble, bronze and plaster busts and statues and particularly the marble bust of Lord Hardinge, Lady Willingdon, Lord Kitchner, Dr. Besant, Sir Praba Shankar Pattani and a full size statue of the late Hon. Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Roy of Calcutta. His Excellency has expressed his willingness to give Mr. Wagh a few sittings.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 14th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 27th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The B. I. S.S. "Modasa" which left London on 13th instant, arrived Port Said on the 25th instant and left that Port on the following day.

The B. I. S.S. "Morvada" which left Bombay on the 19th instant left Aden on the 25th instant.

G WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the Congress resolution, those who contribute 20,000 yards yarn can be the member of the Congress. Persons, unable to contribute 20,000 yards yarn at a time are at liberty to send 2,000 yards per month on the first date of the month. From the 28h inst. the four-anna members of the last year will no longer continue to be members; but only those who will contribute yarn will not be considered as members.

The Council members of the District Congress Committee as well as Taluka Congress Committee are therefore requested to send their yarn contribution to this office. It does not matter whether the yarn is spun by them or by others. If they fail to send their yarn on or before 1st of March, 1925, they will be considered as members.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

MAGISTRATE ISSUES WARRANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Merrifield made an application for the issue of a warrant against Owen N. Harrison.

Deputy Inspector Merrifield said that Owen N Harrison was alleged to have cheated Mr. R. Bomanji, foreign money changer to the time of Rs. 72 by presenting him a cheque for that amount which was dishonoured. The cheque was drawn on the Mercantile Bank of India where Harrison had no account.

A warrant had been issued against Harrison but was returned from Poona as he was already involved in a criminal case. Continuing Mr. Merrifield said that subsequently he had learned that Harrison was committed to the Sessions.

The present application was made so that in case he was set free by the Sessions Harrison might be arrested.

A warrant returnable by the end of March was issued by the Magistrate.

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"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

TO-DAY'S SPECIAL EVENING SUPPLEMENT.

A special supplement will be published this evening in connection with the Indian Budget which will be introduced to-day in the Legislative Assembly.

The Bombay Chronicle
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1925.

DELHI CALM.

The scourge of racialism in South Africa is assuming such formidable proportions that even General Smuts, the adept strangler of non-white races, has been compelled to raise his voice of protest. Recently Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari withdrew an emergency-resolution in the Council of State regarding South Africa, because he wanted to help the Government in their "delicate" negotiations with the Union Government. The negotiations seem to be so delicate as to be totally imperceptible, because while Lord Reading's Government negotiate, the South African Whites have taken the law into their own hands. In refined diabolism, the methods of the Pharaoh of the Oppression cannot compare with the suzerain-activities of the South African Whites. It is a pity that Lord Reading is not able better to appreciate the processes of persecution and decimation in South Africa. The Whites complain that the Asiatics cause economic injury to their existence. How insensitive are we in India where the foreigner draws the spoils of trade and flatters us upon our historic virtue of hospitality! If by a thousandth part the so-called injury of Asiatic existence in South Africa had resembled the stupendous realities of the foreigner's strangle-hold on India, the Whites in the Union would have attempted pogroms; but they are trading nationalities who hold up the virtue of hospitality only for the cultivation of other people, preferably Asiatic. One Colonel Collins has introduced in the South African Parliament what is called a Colour Bar Bill which disqualifies Asiatics from possessing trading and business licences; it makes the possession of lands by the Asiatics illegal. it nullifies the status of firms in which Asiatics have a controlling interest. Will Europeans in India contemplate the injustice of parallel treatment in India to their enterprise? Asiatics in South Africa are a small community, and Europeans no longer attach themselves to the hoary pretence that they throttle the Asiatic because of their oozing sympathy for the native population. It is the vile criminalism of the Imperialist that actuates the pillage of the Asiatic, whether on small scale or on large.

While Colonel Collins seeks to legislate and Lord Reading's Government mean to negotiate, tidings from South Africa show that the Whites are by large organisation attempting to boycott the Asiatics. The "Johannesberg Star" received by last mail, contains ominous accounts of anti-Asiatic boycott. It is remarkable that the Whites are not going to wait upon the hazards of legislation while united action is possible; it is no less significant that the Government there have neither the will nor the power to proclaim the hooligan-bodies as unlawful associations. In Johannesberg has sprung up a body known as the Southern Suburbs European Association. They have launched upon a venture of picketing through the aid of adults and boys; yes boys, though in the Union Parliament no one has declaimed against the wickedness of boys in politics. These boys are members of the Boy Scouts' organisation and have been engaged in efforts to induce white people to trade only with white storekeepers for some time past. Their duties are to stand outside shops kept by Asiatics and give leaflets, issued by the Association, to white shoppers who patronise them. The employment of Boy Scouts must be interesting to the trainers of Cubs and Wolves in India, in fraternal alliance with the Baden-Powell internationals. It will be remembered that a few years ago when Sir Robert Baden-Powell visited Bombay, we published some of his tips to British Scouts. They were warned to remember the duties of superior rights as compared with people of better pigmentation. Sir Robert apologised; and no doubt when he hears of the racial commissions of his Boy Scouts in Johannesberg, he will ask, with British fidelity, that the boys should not be employed in violation of his language in India! It is, however, interesting to notice that the boys are engaged in propaganda and not in violence. We give pictures of their services elsewhere. The boys are instructed to do nothing before such persons enter an Asiatic shop, and it is only after they have come out of it that they are handed its leaflets. Ten boys with bicycles are also used in the work. Their duties are to follow the carts of Asiatic traders and to note the addresses at which goods are delivered. This system is designed to deal with those residents who, having been picketed when shopping in person, have resorted to the use of the telephone and to sending their native servants, in order to continue to buy from Indian shops. The Boy Scouts thus ride after carts, locate the goods and lend a hand in upbuilding the commonwealth of Free Nations. The Girl Guides have not yet emerged, but they would if their King and Country needed them. We hope the Government of India, whose aversion to the mixing up of trade with politics is well-known are aware of these sinister developments, and they are finicking over their endless negotiations.

We have before us a few of the leaflets distributed by the South African Boy Scouts, none of whom of course belong to the non-white races. We have not come across any such arrant stimulation of criminalism elsewhere. The Asiatics are a tiny community and there is no drain from the country; but look at the mendacious opposition of the Whites and their decision to do things by their own strength. Asiatics are described as "coolies"—"coolies" whom South Africa invited and for whose sake the British Government, now rather somnolent, intervened against President Kruger. General Smuts has reminded the Union Parliament of his agreement with Mahatma Gandhi, and appealed to them not to violate it in open form. That is, apparently, a scrap of paper and there is no danger of England interfering in any infatuation of righteousness. It is an insult to the whole of Asia and it is meant to stifle the prolific rise of the natives of Africa whose land and heritage have been stolen. We are asked by the Viceroy not to use strong language; diplomatically, he would stammer like Moses without a grain of faithful and effective action. By constant and intimidating propaganda, we are being deprived of voluntary action against provocation infinitely greater than the alleged injury done to South Africa by a tiny Asiatic community. The facts at least must be known in India. The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small.

JOBBERY AND DEMORALIZATION.

Civilians are naturally resentful of Indianisation in the higher ranks of Government, and their policy is to retain traditional posts for themselves and create fresh appointments for Indians. When an Indian was to be admitted in the Local Government, they fabricated a job and gave it to the Indian. In place of one Governor and two Civilians, we first got one Governor, two Civilians and an Indian. Strictly speaking, one Civilian should have been superannuated and the vacancy filled by an Indian as a permanent measure, but the tax-payer did not count and so he had to pay for the first instalment of "Indianisation." When the Montford Reform came, there was the idea of equalising Indians and Europeans in the Executive Council, but instead of sending away a European and restoring a Council of two, they added an Indian and constituted a Council of Four. The *mamool* inheritance of the Civil Service was again left intact. The increase went up while a quarter-of-a-dozen Ministers were added to the galley for the division of work. Thus Indianisation progresses not by replacement, but by the creation of non-existent jobs. The advantage of keeping the people in blind illiteracy is clear, because discernment among the masses would mean a strict limit to this process of Indianisation. As for the educated classes, let them console themselves that the Pledge of August is being fulfilled. The Declaration promised the "increasing association of Indians" in the Administration. Can it be denied that more and more Indians are being made to associate with Government on the level of Rs. 64,000 a year? They would add more if necessary, and it will be noted that the Declaration of August merely mentions the "increasing association" of Indians; there is no proviso about displacement and the dumb tax-payer has to carry a heavier palanquin consisting of the original load and the supplementary climbers. But this is not all.

Lord Lytton is going to develop the principle a little further. If for Indianisation, fresh offices can be invented, why should not the method be stretched for the pacification of sectarian clamour? To get over alleged communal friction and incidentally whet the appetite of loyalism, Lord Lytton seems inclined to create a fourth Ministership. In other words fake a job and communalise it. The result would be a Government consisting of His Excellency, four Executive Councillors and four Ministers. Before 1909, there was one Governor and two Civilians to do the work; the tax payers' burden has since increased four times. If the Namasudras want "representation," the way is to add another Minister and to balance the effect, pitch-fork a Mussulman. If work is short, the Governor can ask a Minister to be responsible to the Council for the portfolio of Mile-Stone Inspection. What does the taxpayer know rolling as he does in the quagmire of ignorance and destitution? The Governor has carried out on his part the duty of associating more and more Indians with the Administration; in other words, he stands by the Declaration of August and delivers the goods. The intentions of the Reform Act were sterilised on the day the Civil Service decided to retain their monopoly: for the rest, it was a slide down the inclined plane and jobs multiplied.

When officers are thus created to order; they bring in their trail the evils of canvassing and jobbery. "Forward" publishes a recent application by an M.L.C. for a Ministership It runs as follows:—

(True copy).
78, Chetla Road, Alipore,
Calcutta, the 19th Feb. 25.

Dear Sir,

May I take the indulgence of requesting you to recommend to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, to appoint me a Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government?

I have served as an elected member of the Calcutta Improvement Trust for three years, Calcutta Port Trust for two years, Corporation of Calcutta continuously for twenty-nine years and also as an elected Member of the Bengal Legislative Council for three years.

If I am favoured with the said appointment, I will try my best to discharge the duties to be entrusted to me to your satisfaction and contribute half the salary which may be sanctioned by the Council towards the Funds of the Department to be entrusted to me.

Yours sincerely,
A. D. Addy.

Mr. Addy is a successful rice-merchant and like a worlding acquainted with the atmosphere of British patronage, he attaches to his application a long list of certificates. *Ma Bap* Government have taught us the habit of producing testimonials. English education was originally meant for the production of clerks and the clerkly manner has clung to its recipients. Mr. Addy accordingly encloses nine certificates, one from an editor who naively says that "he is in every way worthy of his trust" Mr. Addy had a few years ago too been a member of the Bengal Council, and to obtain a certificate he seems to have applied to the Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust. That cunning man states:—"You have been regular in your attendance and earnest in your work as a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council." Rather cold we think. But there is balm in Gilead, because the Secretary to the Cow Conference has sworn to his qualities of head and heart. The greatest testimonial is from the Bengal Canning and Condiment Works Ltd. This authority on Ministers pays a condimented tribute to Mr. Addy. We do not say that Mr. Addy is a monster of Push, for he is a quiet, average person who responds to the intriguing atmosphere of politics; the politics which breeds jobs and seeks to set up Ministers as if in pique against Swarajists. The Reforms as worked by vested interests are throwing respectable people into a welter of absurdity, self-seeking and humiliation. Vested interests stand to profit by the confusion. There is little hope of redemption for us unless the people manage to wrest entire power from hands that are easily manipulated to our disgrace.

Notes of the Day.

Promoting Disarmament!

The first act of Mr. Baldwin's Government was to rescind the decision of their predecessor to abandon the Singapore Naval Base. This was soon followed by the torpedoing of the Geneva Protocol and the postponement of the Disarmament Conference which was to be held in June. And now by its preparedness in the air Britain is giving further proof to the world of its genuine solicitude for disarmament and, therefore, for peace! The ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Phillip Snowden, opposed, on behalf of the Labour Party, the Air Estimates introduced by Sir Samuel Hoare on the ground that they were based on the old, bad, vicious and futile methods of thinking that security depends on huge armaments. Captain Wedgewood Benn, on behalf of the Liberals, appealed to Government to go slow pending a definite step with regard to disarmament. Yet, it is curious that only twenty-five Labour and Liberal members were found to support the Labour amendment for the reduction of the estimates! That is the measure of the genuine desire of the Labour and Liberal Parties to further the cause of disarmament! Evidently, despite their pacifist professions, they still cherish the delusion that the best way of ensuring peace is to be prepared for war.

Mahatma and the Viceroy.

Despite the courteous language in which the Viceroy's refusal to Mahatma Gandhi to proceed to Kohat is couched, its sinister implication will not be overlooked by the Indian people. The refusal is at once an insult to their intelligence and a humiliating reminder to them of their helplessness even to promote the cause of peace and harmony among themselves except on the sufferance of those who are carrying on the present autocratic system of government. If there is one man in the country who embodies in his person the intense yearning of the nation to be united and at peace, it is Gandhiji. It is, therefore, preposterous to suggest that his presence in any part of the country would be the cause of disturbing the peace. If the settlement that has been arrived at between Hindus and Muslims of Kohat is a genuine one, the Mahatma's presence will make the peace more abiding. If, on the other hand, it has been brought about under threat of coercion, his visit can never, as Gandhiji himself says, mean greater estrangement between the parties; nay, it will, by removing the causes of misunderstanding and mutual bitterness, stimulate the forces of reconciliation. The refusal of the Viceroy to permit Gandhiji to carry out his mission of peace is only calculated to strengthen the suspicion that the peace that has been brought about in Kohat through official efforts is not a real one.

Well Done.

The members of the Bombay Legislative Council who rejected the Stamp Act Amendment Bill yesterday deserve to be congratulated on the courageous manner in which they suited action to their words in condemnation of Government's extravagant, incompetent and ruinous handling of the Presidency's finances. They deserve congratulation especially because, on the one hand, they have refused to be duped by the temptation held out to them that the yield from additional taxation would go to nation-building departments and, on the other hand, they have treated the minatory and vituperative outbursts of the Home Member and the Finance Member with the dignified contempt they deserved. Sir Maurice Hayward, as his record in the Bombay Council amply shows, seems incapable of partaking in a debate without losing his temper, but the clumsy manner in which he gives vent to his peevish fury only serves as a powerful weapon in the armoury of the Opposition. Mr. Lawrence is usually bland and persuasive. That even he found the example of the Home Member catching showed how utterly weak and indefensible the Government case was. Women in the villages, Mr. Lawrence cried, were dying because of lack of proper medical relief. Could there be a more powerful indictment of the system of government which presents the grim irony of poor women dying in villages for lack of medical assistance while the members of the costliest "Service" in the world exort unconscionable increases in their salaries? No more effective argument for drastic retrenchments in the Reserved Departments and against taxation was provided than is contained in Mr. Lawrence's perfectly true picture of poor women dying in the villages. After this argument the members of the Council will, we trust, find their task of throwing out the second Bill to be much easier. Because by rejecting it they will give expression to the determination of the people to end the system which is responsible for the tragedy of poor women dying in villages for want of medical relief.

GATHERING HATRED OF ASIA.

COLOUR BAR IN S. AFRICA

GENERAL SMUTS OPPOSES BILL.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 26.

In opposing the Colour Bar Bill in the Union Assembly, General Smuts declared that the Bill sought to give the Government power by the regulation to apportion work in the mines and works between the Whites on the one hand and the Natives and Asiatics on the other, which he thought was a very serious matter. He felt the Bill was not an honest dealing and it was his deliberate opinion that there was only one guarantee of security of white civilisation, namely, honest justice between man and man in this country. (Hear, hear.)

Turning to the Bill as it affected the Asiatics, he said that in the days of his negotiations with Mr. Gandhi, the position which the latter took up and which had been taken up at the subsequent conferences in London was an appeal not to dishonour the Indians. "'We recognise', said Mr. Gandhi, 'there is difference between you and us and that the distinctions must be made, but don't cast stigma on us in the laws of your country.'" But in this Bill they were doing the very thing they were asked to avoid. They were gathering on their heads the hatred of the whole of Asia from one side to the other. In conclusion he suggested that the matter should be seriously considered whether they should not discharge the order for the second reading of the Bill and see whether some way out of the difficulty could not be found.—Reuter.

EBERT PASSES GOOD NIGHT

CONDITION IMPROVED.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.

President Ebert passed a good night. His condition has improved.—Reuter.

TWO KING'S LEVIES.

PRINCE OF WALES TO ACT AS DEPUTY OF KING.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Two King's Levies have been arranged for 10th and 19th of March and will be held with Prince of Wales as the deputy of the King. It is officially announced that the presentations to Prince of Wales on two occasions will be considered equivalent to the presentation to His Majesty. —Reuter.

CONFERENCE OF NAVAL COMMANDERS

NEED OF EASTERN FLEET.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Naval Correspondent of the "Evening Standard" says that a meeting of the Naval Commander-in-Chief of China, East Indies and Australian Squadrons at Singapore has a significance that war is beyond the actual purpose of the Conference. The centre of naval gravity of the civilised world is slowly shifting to the zones covered by their commands. All waters from the Red Sea to British Columbia are Imperial concern. An Eastern Fleet must ultimately be a joint product of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and India but that position is unattainable in the existing circumstances as the capital expenditure required will be not less than £40,000,000 each. The Home country is steadily building towards the best attainable substitute. The strength of the British squadrons in the East Indies and China will be considerably increased this year. We are building up in the East a true commerce-protecting fleet.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 2)

line that would link the Empire round the world.

REDUCE ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Greaves Lord moved an amendment demanding measures to reduce accidents. Sir Samuel Hoare replied that the number of accidents in proportion to the time flown was decreasing and stated that an order was placed in America for a number of Irving Type Parachutes which saved lives in certain kinds of accidents. The amendment was negatived and the motion was carried by 270 votes to 101.

LABOUR'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Phillip Snowden on behalf of the Labour Party opposed the policy contained in the estimates which were based on the old, bad, vicious and futile methods of thinking that security depended on huge armaments. He quoted statistics showing that the French air programme was slowing down.

Mr. Wedgewood Benn appealed to Government to go slow pending a definite step with regard to disarmament.

Replying to the debate and the Labour Amendment to reduce the air force in order to arraign waste and futility of all armament, Sir Samuel Hoare said that Government was equally anxious for the reduction of armaments. The Premier had authorised him to say that Government would take the first possible opportunity, whether by a conference or other methods to make effective what it believed was the wish of every member of the House. The amendment was rejected by 260 votes to 25. The Air Estimates were agreed to.—Reuter.

AIR ESTIMATES

LINKING EMPIRE ROUND THE WORLD.

LABOUR'S OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, introducing the Air Estimates said that the increased cost of £19,72,000 was mainly due to the scheme of expansion of Air Force and the exhaustion of war stock which had necessitated the purchase of new equipment. There had never been a national defence question that was supported with greater unanimity by the party leaders. Regular squadrons were, for the first time, being equipped with the post-war new types of machines and fifteen out of eighteen Squadrons would be so equipped by the end of the year. Furthermore, non-regular units would be introduced for the first time in the military aviation. A further experiment was the introduction of a large civilian element in the regular fighting units to carry out the less important non-flying duties. The principle of unity of command in all operations had also been introduced in the Air defence. By building up the Air Forces on these lines, continued the Air Secretary, the Air defence would be so strong as to make the risk of attack not worthwhile. He reminded the House that Britain's inferiority in the matter of aviation at present was one to three compared with the greatest Air Force in Europe namely France, "our old friend and ally" and it would be some years before Great Britain was numerically equal of France. Sir Samuel hoped the House would appreciate that he held the balance between the necessity of expansion and the necessity of reduction of expenditure and taxation. Continuing he emphasised the potentiality of the Air power in the Empire defence. "If our Air power defence", he said, "was made more mobile, we could save money" and instanced the economy effected by garrisoning Iraq with the Air Force. This principle, he added, must be applied to airship development.

RESEARCH.

As regards research, he had attempted to initiate an organisation in the Air Ministry to develop a scientific research and consulted the leading scientists on the subject and had put in the Estimates the largest sum for that purpose in any year after war. (Cheers.).

The experiment of training reserve pilots in civil schools was being developed and the number of reserve pilots would be raised to 725 during the ensuing year. He hoped that next summer a number of Aeroplane Clubs would be started. As regards civil transport, he emphasised the necessity of developing a scheme of long distance route within the Empire, with the purpose of demonstrating the advantage of air transport. He was convinced that Sir Sefton Brancker's visit to India would help in solving the present great difficulties. One of the immediate difficulties which must be overcome was the impossibility of flying over Germany in the present international situation.

AIRSHIPS.

As regards airships, said Sir Samuel, when he returned to the Air Ministry he found commitments of several hundred thousand pounds, undertaken under Lord Thomson's scheme; and the Air staff discovering great potentialities in airship for Home and Empire defence as a troop-carrier and aeroplane carrier, he thought it best to transform Lord Thomson's scheme by proceeding with the construction of two airships and establishing an impartial advisory committee of experts and when the building of airships had definitely progressed by taking up the question of developing commercial stage of airship line between England and Dominions, operated by private enterprise and not by the State. Risks must on no account be taken. At the very foundation of the problem was the problem of safety.

CAIRO BAGHDAD AIRWAY.

Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes criticised the Cairo-Baghdad airway and declared that the route had failed in competition with the ground route and that it had produced no data on which commercial service could be founded.

Sir Samuel Hoare pointed out that the territory was seven hundred miles long with the worst possible communications and notorious in the past for the turbulent character of population. The northern frontier was not yet settled. The Turks in the last autumn made a threatening raids while the Wahabis made more than one serious incursion. Yet eight squadrons of Air Force, four Infantry Battalions and some armoured cars kept the country safe and peaceful without the loss of a single British life in action, with very small casualties of any kind and without a single demand for reinforcements during the whole of difficult period. As an instance of the mobility of the British force, Sir Samuel mentioned that in May 1924 during the serious native disturbances at Korkuk, a contingent of Inniskillings had flown thither from Baghdad within eight hours after receipt of the first report of trouble while within two days one hundred and forty-five officers and men fully equipped were similarly conveyed instead of entailing a twelve-hour railway journey and four days march. Also peace had been instantly restored. He added that this experiment in mobile defence was very important in helping to solve the problem of defending a vast Empire which would become even easier when airships capable of transporting two to three hundred men and aeroplanes and aero-accessories were developed.

LINKING EMPIRE ROUND THE WORLD

Sir Philip Sassoon speaking optimistically of the prospect of airships and aeroplane development in the Empire said once the flight to Cairo and Bombay had been easily accomplished, the next stage on the Imperial Airline would be Melbourne which he hoped would be a stage in Imperial Air-

(Continued in column 1.)

BACK TO MONARCHY

INSURRECTION ASSUMING GENERAL MOVEMENT.

PARTIAL MOBILISATION OF ANATOLIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 26.

The Government has ordered partial mobilisation of Anatolia calling up five classes. The newspapers point out that the Kurdish insurrection is assuming a general movement against the Republic for the installation of the former monarchy.—Reuter.

VALIS IRGHANA, A PRISONER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 26.

The Kurdish insurgents have captured Diarbekir and Malatia. Valis Irghana of Diarbekir has been made prisoner.—Reuter.

WILL ISMET COMMAND OPERATIONS?

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 26.

Five classes of army reserves have been called out in the vilayets bordering the rebel area in Kurdistan. It is reported that Ismet Pasha will probably command the operations for the supression of the rebellion. Kemaleddin Pasha, Ambassador at Berlin is similarly mentioned. Flysheets distributed by the insurgents say "Your Khalif awaits you; no Mahomedanism is possible without Khalifate; demand Sheriat; the present Government opposes religions; irreligion premeats schools".—Reuter.

WAHABIS' ACTIVITIES.

INVASION OF TRANSJORDANIA NOT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Colonial Office and Foreign Office have not received any news confirming the reported invasion of Transjordania by the Wahabis.—Reuter.

BENGAL MINISTRY.

SWARAJISTS MAY ACCEPT OFFICE.

SPECULATION IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The future Ministry in Bengal forms the only topic of discussion here now. A variety of speculations are being made with regard to its constitution. The news of Mr. Das's invitation to two prominent Hindu and two Mahomedan members of his Party in the Council to proceed immediately to Patna to discuss important matters, has lent support to a rumour that the Swarajists will accept office. It is too premature to state anything definitely about the Swarajist attitude in this connection, but as stated by the Associated Press yesterday Swarajist policy may undergo modification for events are moving fast and the Swarajists may think that a hold in the Cabinet will not be without advantage.

In the present discussions in Bengal undue emphasis is being laid on the number of votes recently recorded in support of the Government resolution for Ministers' salaries. It is pointed out that a Ministry formed from among these supporters will be stable and further that such a Ministry will gain additional strength if its number is increased from three to four and both Hindus and Mahomedans are equally represented in it. It seems, however, that no great reliance could be placed on this voting strength for it has a tendency to go down when the personnel of the Ministry is announced. Government majority on that occasion was largely drawn from non-party members of the Council who are uncontrolled by Party discipline and do not possess any internal cohesion.

As regards the question of increase in the number of Ministers there are other difficulties than these due to financial and communal considerations. There is the question of balancing the interests within the Cabinet if the administration is to be carried on on the unitary system. The chances are that Bengal will have in future two Ministers instead of three as taking all things into consideration the stability of any Ministry in Bengal will depend on the support of the organised parties in the Council.—A. P.

ANTI-INDIAN CAMPAIGN IN S AFRICA

PICKETING OF INDIAN SHOPS.

THE "HUSH HUSH" CAMPAIGN: ATTACK ON THE INDIAN TRADER. "Peaceful picketin of Indian stores in the Southern Suburbs of Johannesburg, continued on a grand scale this morning. The Southern Suburbs European Association enlisted the services of a large number of boys and sent them to picket Indian stores, with instructions to say nothing to anyone entering such stores, but simply to hand patrons a dodger on coming out, urging them to support white traders. In addition, a certain number of cyclists was instructed to follow Indian carts and report the houses at which goods were delivered. The cyclists, too, were instructed to say nothing to the inmates. Mr. A. E. Kirby, Secretary of the Southern Suburbs European Association, is seen giving the boys their instrustions."—"The Star" of Johannesburg.

SUPPORT THE WHITE TRADER.

A Southern Suburbs youngster distributing dodgers urging residents not to patronise Indian stores.—"The Star" of Johannesburg.

SWARAJISTS AND OFFICE.

NO DECISION YET.

DR. MOONJE INTERVIEWED.

NAGPUR, Feb. 26.

In an interview Dr. Moonje, leader of the Swaraj Party in the C. P. Council, informed the Associated Press that the news appearing in some Calcutta papers that the C. P. Swarajists had agreed to accept Ministerships was absolutely incorrect. Nothing has so far been finally settled and instructions were awaited from the head office of the Swarajists. As regards the presidentship there was absolutely no difficulty and no contest about the Swarajists' nomination which would be finally fixed at a meeting of the Swarajists on 1st March.—A. P.

MISCHIEVOUSLY CONCEIVED MOVE.

NAGPUR, Feb. 27.

Interview by an Associated Press representative Mr. Raghavendra Rao stated that a message which appeared in the "Statesman" asserting that the Swarajists in the Central Provices had decided to accept ministerships was absolutely without foundation and was a mischievously conceived move—A.P.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

NAGPUR, Feb. 27.

Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Swarajist, has given notice of two important resolutions to be moved at the session of the Central Provinces Legislative Council. The first relates to the removal of Mr. Halifax, Additional Judicial Commissioner, on the ground that his retention on the Bench of the Judicial Commissioner's Court is not calculated to promote public confidence.

The second resolution censures Government for conducting an official propaganda against the decisions of the Legislative Council in the exercise of its constitutional rights. Both the resolutions have been admitted.—A.P.

OPIUM SALE IN INDIA.

CONTROLLED BY CONVENTION OF 1912

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the House of Commons Mr. Scurr asked whether it was the intention of the Government of India to take steps to prevent the sale of opium in India. Earl Winterton replied in the negative and added that the sale of opium in India was strictly controlled by the provisions of the Convention of 1912, which had been reaffirmed by the recent Geneva Convention.

Mr. Johnston asked whether Earl Winterton was now able to give the official figures of the infant mortality in Bombay in 1921.

BOMBAY'S INFANT MORTALITY.

Earl Winterton replied that the figures he quoted on 23rd February were misleading inasmuch as they referred to the whole of the presidency and not specifically to the city of Bombay. According to the reports of the Health Officer of the Municipality, infant mortality in the city was 667 per thousand births in 1921 and 403, 411 and 419 respectively in years 1923, 1923 and 1924. Examining in 1922 the vital statistics from the beginning of the century, the Health Officer had remarked that the fluctuations of infant mortality were indirectly or directly due to plague during the first decade and to influenza between 1918 and 1921.

Mr. Johnston asked what steps Earl Winterton proposed to take as regards the drugging of children.

Earl Winterton repeated the reply given on that occasion.—Reuter.

INDIAN OFFICERS' PENSIONS.

'NO DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT.'

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the House of Commons, Major L. Horo-Bolisha drew attention to the anomalous pensions of Indian officers who joined up between 1866/81. Earl Winterton regretted he was unable to propose differential treatment in favour of these officers when final decision was reached on the present provisional reduction. —Reuter.

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

OORGAUM, Feb. 26.

The ten men reported missing as a result of yesterday's rock burst at Nundydroog mine have been rescued and were brought to the surface this morning. They took shelter between some timbering. They were surrounded on all sides with debris and had a providential escape. Material damage has resulted from the burst, being the third on the same day.—A. P.

SWARAJIST SUCCESS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

There was a Swarajist success at the bye-election to the vacancy in the Bengal Legislative Council caused by the resignation of Nayor Hassan Suhrawardy who represented Hooghly Howrah Municipal Mahomedan constituency. There were four canddiadates, but the real contest was between Maulvi Nazimuddin Ahmed (Swarajist) and Maulvi Abdul Karim, the votes secured by them being 664 and respectively—A.P.

TWO NON-OFFICIAL VICTORIES

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

GENERAL BUDGET TO-DAY.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Mr. M. K. Acharya's motion to effect a cut of Rs. 100 with a view to censure Government for not having sufficiently Indianised the railway services was carried by 41 votes against 39.

The Assembly before adjourning carried by 47 votes against 38 a motion for reduction of rupees 2 lakhs moved by Mr. Patel in the London Board's Establishment expenses. Sir Basil Blackett explained that 5 lakhs had already been reduced over last year's estimate and Mr. Sim warned that the expenses mainly represented contractual obligations.

DELHI, Feb. 27.

The Legislative Assembly re-assembled this morning, replying to Mr. V. Reddi, Sir Alexander Muddiman said that many of the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee would involve proposals for legislation which would be brought before the Assembly.

A large number of questions were asked by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. Mr. Sim replying to Mr. Mehta laid a statement on the table showing the value of imported and indigenous materials purchased by the principal railways in 1922-23 and 1923-24 both for capital programme and for ordinary revenue purposes. In 1922-23 imported railway materials were worth Rs. 21 point 60 crores and indigenous material was worth Rs. 9 point 17 crores. In 1923-24 imported material was worth Rs. 18 point 79 crores and indigenous material 8 point 27 crores. Percentage of indigenous material on total purchases was 27 point 71 in 1922-23 and 30 point 05 in 1923-24. Figures under indigenous material do not include coal, coke, stone, bricks, lime, etc., which are ordinarily purchased in India. Mr. Sim added that the Government of India were considering whether they should not refer to the tariff board for the position of the engineering industry with regard to the manufacture of many articles in common use on railways namely various component parts of wagons.

CRIES OF SHAME.

Cries of shame from the unofficial benches greeted the formal announcement by the Secretary that the Council of State had rejected two Bills passed by the Assembly one for repealing repressive laws and the other for doing away with the reservation of railway compartments for Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

Lala Dunichand asked a private question urging the Government to set apart an official day for the discussion of the resolution for the release of political prisoners. A very large number of members were interested in it and the resolution had been balloted. The Home Member regretted that heavy official business could not permit him to agree to the request made. Mr. Dunichand asked whether a non-official day for the resolution would be allowed in March. The leader of the House hoped to make an announcement later.

Sir Campbell Rhodes asked a question of which he had given private notice. He asked:—"With reference to the statement of the Finance Member on the 25th instant to the effect that in making a certain appointment the scales would be definitely weighed, is Government aware that such a declaration is calculated to discourage the Services and suggests an inference which would be unjust to the distinguished Indian members and the Secretaries to the Government."

Sir Alexander Muddiman replied: "Sir, I think my honourable friend no doubt quite unconsciously misrepresents the Finance Member by omission of the context. What the Hon. Finance Member said was whether when the time comes a most suitable candidate will be an Indian or will not be an Indian is a matter on which it is quite impossible to prophesy, but I would venture to say this that the scales would be weighed quite definitely in favour of an Indian candidate when the time comes." It is quite obvious that the Finance Member by that implied *ceteris paribus*, other things being equal. A statement of that kind having regard to the present proposition of which the portion quoted is only a part is not in my opinion calculated either to discourage services or to suggest inferences."

Sir Campbell Rhodes: "I may say, Sir, that I will heartily welcome the strengthening of the Railway Board by the inclusion of a qualified Indian."

Mr. Kaberuddin Ahmed: "That does not arise, sir." (Laughter).

INSPECTORS OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. V. Raja then moved the first motion for reduction. He moved that the Railway Budget be reduced by Rs. 20,000 under the head "inspection." He complained that the confidential reports of the inspectors of railways were not available to the members of the Assembly. If the Central Advisory Board were to be useful they must be fully taken into confidence. He quoted the opinion of the Ackworth Committee's report

Mr. Hindley complained that Mr. Raja had suggested cutting Rs. 20,000 instead of the nominal Rs. 100. All that the mover intended was perhaps to draw attention to the duties of Government inspectors of railways. Mr. Hindley quoted the statutory provisions which laid down the duties of these inspectors. Their responsibilities were great because they were responsible for the safety of passengers. It was their supreme obligation to keen the strictest watch over the safe mining of railways. There was a mass of technical work such as

(Continued on next page.)

GOVERDHANDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE

DR. J. N. MEHTA APPOINTED DEAN

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Friday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding, when consideration was given to the question of the appointment of a whole-time Dean for the Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

Dr. G. V. Deshmuk moved for an adjournment of the matter, in view of the varied and different criticisms and comments through which the question had passed, to such time as would clarify the issues involved.

Mr. Mandlik seconded the amendment.

Mr. Boman Behram raised a point of order and wanted the President's ruling on the point whether the amendment was in order. The President answered that it was a little out of order, but that he would allow the amendment to be moved.

The amendment when put to the vote was lost.

The House then proceeded to the election of the Dean. There were three candidates for the post viz. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M. D. (London), M. R. C. P. (London), etc. Dr. Purushottamdas T. Patel, M. D., (London) M. R. C. P., (London) etc., and Lt. Col. R. Row, M. D., D. Sc., (Lond.)

The election which was by ballot resulted in the election of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta to the post of the Dean, Dr. Mehta getting 57 votes while Dr. P. T. Patel obtaining 26 votes. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta's election was received by his supporters with loud cheers.

BOY SCOUTS MOVEMENT IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

The Corporation then went in to consider the grant of Rs. 7,000 to the Schools Committee for the Boy Scouts Movement in the Municipal Schools.

Mr. R. N. Asawale moved that the Schools Committee be informed that the Corporation do approve of the grant of Rs. 7,000 for the inauguration only of the Boy Scouts Movement in Municipal Schools and that the words Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in the resolution were used to describe the full scheme.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy moved an amendment to the original proposition to the effect that the grant of Rs. 7,000 already sanctioned by the Corporation was for both the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides as well in the Municipal Schools and that the Corporation will not be prepared to pass a separate grant for the Girl Guides at any future date.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla then explained what he termed the misunderstanding under which members like Mr. Byramji were labouring. The words Girl Guides were incorporated in the resolution on the question through a clerical mistake. The grant was originally for the Boy Scouts only. If they at all wanted to inaugurate the movement they must give a generous support to it. The grant of Rs. 7,000 was barely sufficient to start a modest beginning and the scheme that they had proposed to launch in consultation with Mr. Miller, was the cheapest that they could ever imagine. The boys were asked to purchase their own uniforms and kit. He, therefore, asked the House to reject Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy's amendment which would make it impossible to do justice either to the Boy Scouts or the Girl Guides Movements.

Rao Bahadur Pai agreed with Mr. B. N. Motiwalla.

Dr. M. C. Javle criticised in very strong terms what he characterised the economy conscience of the members like Mr. Byramji. These members were very willing to spend lavishly in providing band stands and such other luxuries but when any proposals that were directed for the good of the poorer classes of the citizens came before them they were vehement in their protests for economy. He asked the House to throw out Mr. Byramji's amendment.

Mr. B. T. Desai also supported the original proposition, which was finally carried, Mr. Byramji's amendment being rejected.

KING'S CIRCLE TRAM EXTENSION

Consideration was then given to the letter of the Commissioner on the question of the King's Circle Tramway Extension. The Commissioner in his letter stated that he was asked to report whether the King's Circle Tram Extension was necessary for the public convenience and to say that there was no doubt that the present population in that area hardly warranted the laying of the tramway to King's Circle. It was also doubtful whether for the present at least a tram service along that route would be a paying proposition or would compete with the two local train services which take passengers to the Fort in about 20 minutes as against an hour which the journey by tram would take. He was given to understand that some of the residents very earnestly desired and that he had no doubt that the laying of the tramway would give an impetus to the development of the surrounding district, and that the traffic would ultimately be remunerative. That was however a question on which the Tramway Company must be the best judge. Taking all things into consideration he did not feel for the present at least in a position to certify that the extension of the Tramway to King's Circle was absolutely necessary for the public convenience. He assured that the Company would be prepared to undertake it if the general question of fares were once settled and would suggest that that question be referred to arbitration in accordance with the agreement with the Company.

Dr. Batliwalla in proposing that the letter be referred back to the Tramway Sub-Committee, said that Tramway extension in the North was necessary if they wanted to remove the congestion in the city. There was already a growing population in that locality which had insufficient facilities of transportation.

Mr. Navalkar and Mr. Jivraj Nensey also agreed with Dr. Batliwalla.

The Commissioner in reply said that the criticism levelled against him by the previous speakers that he was slow in providing facilities for transportation for the north of the city was unfair and uncalled for. What he was asked by the resolution was to put the two sides of the question and he had done that to the best of his abilities. "I may be wrong, but I rather fancy that I am right" added the Commissioner. It would not serve any purpose if he merely certified the extension. They had to go further, and unless the arbitration between the Tramway Co. and the Corporation was over, it was impossibe to do anything in the matter.

The letter was sent to the Tramway Sub-Committee.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next at 3-15 p.m. (B.T.)

SIX MORE AKALI JATHAS.

TO BE DESPATCHED TO-MORROW.

AMRITSAR, Feb. 26.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee has announced the prospective despatch of six Akali Jathas on 1st March. These will go to Bhai Pheru, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Jagadhri, Sialkot and Sargodha. They will travel by rail and on reaching these places the last named five will traverse the country side of these districts on foot and finally their march will terminate at Jaito.—A. P.

TITLES NOT WANTED.

S. AFRICAN ASSEMBLY ADOPTS MOTION.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 26.

The Assembly has adopted a Labour motion praying the King not to bestow titles on South Africans.—Reuter.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF REGULATION III.

MR. S. SANYAL ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Mr. Sachindranath Sanyal said to be a well-known revolutionary and an associate of Rash Bihari Ghose was arrested by the special branch of the Calcutta Police at about midnight on Wednesday in a house situated in a secluded part of Bhawanipur. Mr. Sanyal who had settled at Benares for some time was, it is stated, being looked for by the police under Regulation III at the time of the arrest of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and others. He could not however be found either in his Benares home or at any other probable place of residence in Bengal. It is alleged that he had played a conspicuous part in the publication of Red Bengal leaflets and that on his room being searched certain pamphlets which had already been proscribed by Government were found and taken possession of. Along with Mr. Sanyal were arrested three students who are alleged to have given him shelter.—A.P.

BR. COMMONWEALTH LABOUR CONFERENCE

LABOUR AND T. U. REPRESENTATIVES INVITED.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

All the National Labour Parties and the Trade Union centres of the Empire have been invited to send representatives to the British Commonwealth Labour Conference which is being held in London on 27th July.—Reuter.

THE FOUR DAYS' STORM.

84 DEATHS ESTIMATED.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

It is estimated that there have been 84 deaths from the recent terrible four days' storm in Icelandic fishing grounds, including fourteen in the Hull trawler "Scapaflow" and thirty, including 24 Icelanders in the Hull steamer "Field Marshall Robertson" and forty in the Icelandic steamer "Leifer Hepar" ("Leifer Heppari"?)—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and staff left Mandalay by special train on Friday morning for Rangoon.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Arthur of Connaught attended by Captain and Major Hardy and the Governor of Burma attended by the Captains Gamble, Muir and Craster returned on Friday morning from Mandalay. The special train came in along side Lewis Street Jetty and Their Royal Highness went on board the steamer "Egra" for Madras by a special launch.—A.P.

His Excellency Lord Lytton visited many collieries on Thursday and also went round to see the work of the mines Board of Health at Domohani.

Lord Hinchingbrooke, Sir Edwin Lutyens, Lady Ridley and the Hon. Vivien Ridley arrived at Government House Bombay on Friday.

Lady Wilson, attended the Annual General Meeting and 'At Home' of the Women's Council at the Malabari Hall, Seva Sadan Gamdevi on Friday.

TWO NON-OFFICIAL VICTORIES

(Continued from previous page.)

signalling, interlocking, etc., over which the inspectors had to keep a strict eye. Mr. Hindley next dealt with the inadequacy of the staff to carry on this responsible work and detailed the length of mileage which the inspecting staff had to cover in the different railways. He could safely recommend to the Government that the number of the inspecting staff should not be reduced. He doubted the value of the mover's suggestion about making the technical reports and the reports of the inspectors public as they would not be of any value to the Central Advisory Council. The Government always promptly dealt with these reports in consultation with the railway administrations. Mr. Raju withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Boraiswamy Iyengar next raised the discussion about the large number of accidents despite inspection. Mr. Hindlay held that the number of accidents in India compared favourably with any other country in the world.

Sir Campbell Rhodes raised the question of level crossing in Calcutta. He felt that railway companies had not displayed foresight in removing public inconvenience by constructing over bridges in time. Similar grievances were expressed amidst laughter by members from Madras, Bombay, Karachi and the United Provinces.

Mr. Hindlay admitted that some inconvenience was caused; but he felt that the difficulty in building over-bridges arose because the local Government or local body concerned were called upon to share a fair portion of the cost of constructing the over-bridges. In the U. S. A. where the total mileage was ten times that in India there were very few over-bridges at level crossings.

The House then rose for lunch.

AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

When the Assembly met after lunch, Mr. K C Neogy raised an interesting discussion on the question of audit of railway accounts.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer and Mr. Joshi also spoke.

Mr. Sim said that the Government had not come to any final decision about railway audit, but the recommendations made by the Acworth Committee in this behalf favoured the separation of railway audit from account, but the separation in every detail would be impossible and would involve heavy expenditure by duplicating the staff. The Acworth Committee never recommended in any way to do away with the powers of the Auditor-General.

Mr. Cocke, speaking from experience, declared that the more they spent on efficient audit the more they would save by economy. The separation of audit from accounts was very desirable.

Sir Basil deprecated the House coming to any hasty decision on an important matter like this on a small point raised by this debate. The desirability of the separation of audit from accounts had a much wider bearing than that on the railways. He, however, assured the House that on a matter of such importance the Government would let the House have its say before coming to a final decision.

On this assurance Mr. Neogy withdrew his motion.

INCHCAPE AXE.

Mr. K. Rama Iyengar moved a reduction of Rs. 80 lakhs under the head 'Working Expenses'. He said his intention was to give effect to the recommendation of the Inchcape Committee, which, he complained, had been forgotten by several railways including those which were working at a loss. No attempt at reduction of working expenses had been made on several railways. The cut of 80 lakhs he suggested did not cover the extra provision made for fresh expenditure in order to get extra income or the extra provision for giving effect to Lee Commission's concessions. Mr. Rama Iyengar analysed the working expenses in very great detail and contended that he did not want immediate effect to the Inchcape Committee's recommendation in full but only by stages. There were several railways which could reduce their expenses and there should be no delay in doing this. (applause).

Mr. Sim explained that it was impossible to forecast accurately the actual expenditure. The work done by the Agents and by the Railway Board in enforcing severe retrenchments instead of deserving the vote of censure like that contemplated by Mr. Rama Iyengar deserved praise. Was three crores extra expenditure wrong when nine crores extra income was contemplated? Let it not be forgotten that the Retrenchment Committee's proposals were, according to their own admission, subject to allowances to meet increased traffic.

Mr. Rangachariar congratuleted Mr. Rama Iyengar on the extraordinary labour he had devoted to this subject and demanded from Mr. Sim an explanation on certain items of expenditure.

Mr. Sim emphasised that every item of expenditure was being carefully examined by the Railway Board.

Mr. Neogy suggested that the detailed figures of Mr. Rama Iyengar to examined by the Standing Finance Committee.

Sir Charles Innes said Government was indebted to Mr. Rama Iyengar for the pains he had taken and promised to examine the figures in the Standing Finance Committee.

Eventually, Mr. Rama Iyengar withdrew his motion.

LEE PROPOSALS.

The next motion was by Mr. Kelkar, a Member of the Swaraj Party, that the demand under head Working Expenses be reduced by Rs. 37 lakhs. This sum was provided by Government to meet the cost of the Lee Commission's proposals (for two years) on the East Indian and the G.I.P. Railways and on companies lines subject to the decision to be arrived at whether the proposals be conferred on officers of company railways in whole or in part.

Before Mr. Kelkar rose to propose the cut, Sir Charles Innes said that the decision had not been come to and he was therefore in a difficult position in this motion were discussed. He could not give a definite answer on behalf of Government. He, therefore, proposed that the provision be removed for the time being so as to enable Government, if necessary, to bring a suplementary demand for grant in the September Session when the House would be given a full opportunity to discuss the item. He however, made it clear that in case it was decided that concessions should be given in full or in part it must be with a retrospective effect.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said that the effect of Sir Charles Innes' proposal was that the provision of 37 lakhs was withdrawn.

Mr. Jinnah said we agree to the reduction of the demand by Rs. 37 lakhs on the understanding that we are not a party to your decision. (cries 'of course'). Then I take it that Sir Charles Innes accepts the motion of Mr. Kelkar.

The House agreed to the demand being formally reduced by 37 lakhs.

INDIANISATION.

A somewhat heated debate ensued on Mr. M. K. Acharya's motion to effect a cut of twenty lakhs in order to censure Government for not having sufficiently indianised the railway services. Mr. Acharya showed, with the help of statistics that Indians have not been given adequate encouragement and emphasised that those who were superannuated ought to be sent away in order to encourage Indians. As regards salaries also there was great disparity which ought to be removed.

Mr. Wali Mahomed Hussanally supported the demand for indianisation and suggested a nominal cut of one hundred rupees.

Mr. Acharya accepted this amendment, especially as the President had ruled out his references to retrenchment regarding which the Assembly had already discussed.

Dr. Lohakare supported the amendment in strong terms.

Mr. Goswami criticised the low rate of appointment in the superior establishment of railways and said nothing could be expected out of the separation scheme unless indianisation was accelerated. Otherwise they would only be perpetuating the autocratic rule.

Sir Charles Innes objected to this expression.

Mr. Goswami explained that he was not imputing any motives against any person. He asked the Railway Department honestly to effect Indianisation.

Sir Charles Innes pointed out that in the last three years they had taken on 76 new men to the superior service of whom 43 (or nearly 50 per cent.) were statutory Indians as against 23 Europeans. In future the rate of indianisation would be 75 per cent. as recommended by the Lee Commission. Regarding the Subordinate Services, the Commerce Member admitted that Indians must have equal chance with AngloIndians for recruitment and promotion. This point had been sufficiently impressed upon the agents and already improvement had set in. With the starting of the the training scholl at Chandausi there would be no more Indians qualified in all branches who would get adequate encouragement.

Mr. Pal said he would vote for the reduction on the understanding that indianisation meant the appointment of statutory Indians and not of any particular section or caste or community.

Moulvi Abdul Kaism pressed the claims of Mahomedans, who, at present, were very poorly represented in the Services. The motion for reduction of Rs. 100 was passed by 51 against 39 votes.

LONDON BOARD.

Mr. Patel then moved a cut of two lakhs in the London Boards Establishment charges of 2,24,000. He did not understand why so much should be spent even when the G.I.P. and E.I.R. were to be under State Management.

Mr. Sim said that these charges were constructual obligations with the Secretary of Statt which they could not avoid.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, vigorously supporting Mr. Patel's motion, said that two lakhs reduction was the minimum demand Government must scrutinise the London Board's establishment charges carefully. It was the duty of this House to convey to the Secretary of State the message that he must come to terms on this notable expenditure especially in view of the G. I. P. and E. I. R. coming under state control.

Sir Basil Blackett pointed out that the Budget estimate was 25 lakhs last year and 20 lakhs next year showing a reduction of five lakhs which represented the savings that would result in G.I.P. and E.I.R. being taken over eventually.

Mr Patel's motion was carried by 47 votes against 38.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow when the remaining demands will be discussed and the general Budget presented.—A.P.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

INDIA'S SHARE IN ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The text is issued of the Government Bill providing the Imperial institute to be managed by the Under Secretary, the Department of Overseas Trade and by a Board of Governors holding office for 3 years, the Governments of Dominions and India each to appoint one Governor as long as they contribute towards the expenses of the Institute and the other Governors to be appointed by the Board of Trade, Colonial Office, Treasury, Minister of Agriculture, Oversea trade and Department of Scientific and Industrial research while not more than ten Governors should represent scientific and commercial interests including three Governors of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau. The Bill provides grant of £9,000 annually for five years towards the expenses of the Institute. The measure is to operate from 1st July.—Reuter's Special.

SHANGHAI MILL STRIKE SETTLED.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 26.

The Japanese cotton mill strike has been settled.—Reuter.

BOMBAY GOVT. DEFEATED.

(Continued from page 7.)

of increasing the revenue of Government. In enhancing the Court fees the general principle followed is that where fixed fees are prescribed as in Schedule II of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the fees should be raised in consequence of the decreased value of money. In the case of *ad valorem* fees prescribed in Schedule I of the Court Fees Act, an enhancement is made only where experience has shown that the present fees levied are so inadequate that they lead to the abuse of judicial facilities or do not cover the actual cost to Government of the services rendered. The enhancement is effected by clauses 3 and 4 of the Bill which alter the fees in the case of those articles in Schedules I and II of the Court Fees Act in respect of which an enhancement of fee is considered necessary. A few applications have been added to Article 15 of Schedule II of that Act which, it is believed, should properly be brought under that Article as they are on the same footing as applications under paragraph 17 of the Second Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. The table of *ad valorem* fees is amended where the fee is altered.

2. Clause 2 of the Bill makes certain amendments in section 7 of the Court Fees Act which are based on the recommendation of the High Court and other judicial officers. The amendment in sub-clause (a) calls for no comment. The amendment in sub-clause (b) is intended to provide against undervaluation of the suits mentioned in clause (iv) of section 7 of the Act which exists at present with consequent loss of revenue. Sub-clause (c) amends the proviso to section 7 (v) so that the amounts payable may bear a better approximation to present day values of land."

Mr. S. M. Saptarshi (Ahmednagar Dt.), said a similar Bill was rejected by the Moderate Council when it was brought forward some years ago, and then again last year. Were the protests of those members not sufficient for the Finance Member to realise the opposition of the people to the measure, or was it given only to the I.C.S. officers to understand the mentality of the poor masses? As for the Lee Commission's proposals, if the Finance Member had placed them before the Council and then got their sanction, which he said he was sure of getting, then there could have been no objection to the sum of Rs. 9 lakhs being included in the Budget. But that had not been done. He was a wrecker; he wanted to wreck Diarchy. (Laughter and cheers shouts from Government benches.

Sir Maurice: Now we know, now we know! (Laughter).

Mr. Saptarshi said his party had never made a secret of this. They were not ashamed of being called wreckers, but they were not opposing the Bills on that account, but because they knew that the poor ryots could not pay. It was no use, therefore, slinging cheap jibes at their leader.

Mr. H. B. Shivadasani (Surat District) said the administration of justice would be made dearer, if this new tax was imposed on the public.

Mr. N. E. Navale (Ahmednagar District) opposed the Bill, as it would affect the agriculturists more than anybody else.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan (Thana Dt.), pleaded that the Bill was unnecessary.

Mr. G. F. Pratt (Commissioner N. D.), denied that Government were profiteering in this instance. The tax fell on the shoulders of those who were well able to bear it, and he hoped that the rich people of this Presidency would show that they were capable of making self-sacrifice for the sake of the poor.

NOT EVEN THE MOGHULS

Mr. L. B. Bhopatker (Poona City) said the cost would ultimately fall on the agriculturists, and he feared they on the Government benches had no experience of the administration of civil justice. A sum of about 238 thousand rupees was spent on the Governor's band, maintenance of bodyguards, etc., and he did not think that such a large sum was ever spent by even the Moghul emperors. (Laughter). Were they going to cut down this sum by half? Again there was a large sum for going to Mahableshwar! Was Government ready to omit that sum for the sake of the poor rate-payer? He complained that the cut promised to be made in the Development Department was not made.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that was a mistaken statement, as he had made a cut of 75 lakhs last year and he proposed to make another cut of one crore this year.

Continuing, Mr. Bhopatker said the Suburban Scheme was a complete failure.

Mr. D. B. Adwani (Karachi City) said they resented the cheap jibes and ungenerous remarks flung at the leader of the Swaraj Party, but they only took away the force of the statement made by Government members.

Mr. A. Montgomerie (Secretary, Home Department) said the hill journey allowance was for the clerks only and not for the officers, and he thought the members who had made the suggestion that they should do away with it and remain in one city alone, like Bombay, would get short shrift from his constituents. Were they content to stand where they were, or did they want to go forward and emulate the example of other countries.

Mr. S. N. Angadi (Belgaum District) said the people were too poor to bear any further taxation—even a single pice, he said.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

DIVISION LIST.

AYES (43):

Mr. Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan, Mr. J. Addyman, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Mr. S. N. Angadi, Mr. S. K. Bole, Mr. J P. Banter, Mr. V A Dabholkar, Mr. B K Dalvi, the Honourable Mr. A M K Dehlavi, Dr. Cosmos Fernandez, Mr. K. S. Framji, Mr. J. Ghosal, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain, Mr. R. E. Gibson, Mr. V A Grantham, Mr. C. S. C. Hartson, the Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward, Sir Lawless Hepper, Mr. J. E. B Hotson, Mr. L. S. Hudson, the Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. S. T. Kambli, Kazi Inamullakhan, Mr. G. J. Kokani, the Honourable Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Mr. J. W. Linford, Rao Bahadur Ambashankar Uttaram Malji, Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri, the Honourable Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. A. Montgomerie, Mr. L. J. Mountford, Mr. R. S. Nekaljay, Mr. A. C. Owen, Mr. P. E. Percival, Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Mr. F. G. Pratt, Sayed Snahjade Saheb Haidar Saheb, Mr. R. D. Shinde, the Thakor of Amod, Mr. G. A. Thomas, Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Mr. G. Willes, and Mr. E. E. Moods.

NOES (44):

Mr. D. B. Adwani, Mr. J. Baptista, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Mr. L. S. Chaudhari, Rao Saheb D. P. Desai, Mr. S. S. Dev, Dr. M K Dixit, Mr. N R Vunjal, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr V. N. Jog, Mr. P. G. Joshi, Mr. M. D. Karki, Mr. V. R. Kothari, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Hoonseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Mr. G. K. Mavalankar, Dr. M M Mehta, Mr. W. S. Mukadam, Mukhi Jethanand Pritiamdas, Mr. B. R. Nanal, Mr. H. H. Narielwala, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. N. E. Navle, Mr. Noor Mahamed, Mr. B. G. Pahaljani, Mr. A. E. Patel, Mr. D. N. Patel, Mr. G. I. Patel, Mr. A. F. I. K. Pathan, Mr. D. R. Patil, Mr. M. B. Powar, Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, Mr. H. D. Saheba, Mr. C. M Saptarshi, Mr S A Sardesai, Mr H B Shivdasani, Mr R G Soman, Mr A N Surve, Mr. V. A. Surve, Mr. J C Swaminarayan, Mr. Punjabhai Thakersi, Dr. M. B. Velkar, and Mr. C. N. Wadia.

THE INDIAN BUDGET

SPECIAL EDITION OF "CHRONICLE".

TO BE ISSUED THIS EVENING

Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member, will introduce the Indian Budget in the Legislative Assembly this evening. Copies of Sir Basil's speech will be delivered to the Press at 5.30. p.m. We have arranged to issue a special supplement of The Chronicle" in connection with the budget this evening.

RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

NO DANGER TO BRITISH INTERESTS.

LEAFEILD, Feb. 26.

Answering the question when the next meeting of representatives of the British and French Government would take place to discuss the subject of interallied debts Mr. Baldwin said that it was not possible to decide this matter until a reply had been received from the French Government to the recent British note.

Mr. McNeill, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs told the questioner there was no reason to suppose that the agreement recently signed between Japan and the Soviet Union in any way jeoparadised British trade interests.—B.O.W.

MALABAR HILL TRAGEDY.

POLICE ENQUIRIES IN PROGRESS.

The police enquiries in regard to the Malabar Hill Tragedy are still in progress and are not likely to be completed before April. They have, however, reached a stage when the suspects' further remand in police custody is not considered necessary. The 12 suspects whose remand in police custody expires on Monday the 2nd March would therefore, it is presumed, be not required in police custody any more and if their counsel represent the Court to remand their clients to jail custody, the police, it is understood, would not raise any objection.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

Narayan Govind Bhatkar, a toddy drawer residing in a jowli hut at Kumbharwada, Dadar, reports to the police that he attended a wedding at Portuguese Church Street on Wednesday and while there he was informed that his hut was burning. He immediately returned to the scene of fire and on making enquiries was informed that his hut had been set fire to by one Gangabai who is on inimical terms with him. Gangabai has been arrested by the police and enquiries are in progress.

VYKOM INJUSTICE.

KERALA RESIDENTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Kerala residents of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at the Nair Samaj Hall, Vincent Cross Road, Dadar near G.I.P. Railway Station, to consider the situation arising out of the adverse vote of the Travancore Legislative Council on the resolution demanding that the Vykom roads be thrown open to all classes and communities. Mr. Pothan Joseph of the 'Bombay Chronicle' will preside.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A representation signed by several leading men of Belgaum has been submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, Poona against the intended closing of the Sloyd or manual training class attached to the Government High School, Belgaum.

Death occurred on Thursday night of Rao Bahadur Dr. M. C. Koman, a well-known practitioner of Madras at his residence in the city.

A public meeting of the Poona depressed classes was held on Thursday under the presidency of Rao Saheb Lingaya Naidu of Belgaum. Several resolutions were passed relating to education, local boards, total prohibition etc. A resolution was also passed condemning the Travancore Durbar's action.

Mr. H Calder of Messrs. Bullock Bros and Mr. J. W. Richardson of Messrs. Steel Bros. have been elected Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Burma Chamber of Commerce.

Pandit Govind Sahai Sharma, M.L.C., Bar-at-Law Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Agra, is dead. He was extremely popular with all classes of the community and all shops in the city were closed on Friday as a mark of respect to his memory.

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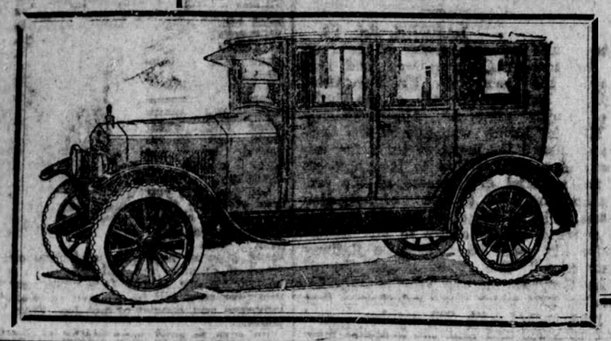

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INDEPENDENTS REPENTANT.

REACTIONARY ELDERS.

A LESSON FOR ELECTORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 26.

The discussion in the Legislative Assembly to-day on demands for grants in the Railway Budget proceeded on the merits of each question and Government was able to defeat the Swarajists on two motions, while they got themselves defeated on one item. In the Council of State on the other hand, the Nationalists' attempt to carry Mr. Neogy's Bill (passed by the Assembly) for prohibition of the reservation of Railway compartments was rejected by a majority of ten votes. So it was all about the Railways that I heard in both the Chambers of the Indian Legislature.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

The Swarajists in the Assembly to-day were in fairly full strength and yet they could not carry the censure motion of Lala Dunichand on the Railway Board policy, because the votes of the Independents were more or less scattered. I have reasons to believe that since yesterday a good deal of searchings of heart have been going in the Independent Party, but so far not to the extent as to realise the gravity of the mistake they made in opposing Pandit Motilal's rejection of the Railway Board's grant. I am, however, glad to report that Mr. Gaya Prasad Sinha, a prominent member of the Executive of that Party has resigned his membership for reasons connected with yesterday's voting. It will be remembered that yesterday he did not vote with the Independents (or Government side) to be more accurate, but cast his lot on the side of the Swarajists. His resignation from the Independent Party has caused a good deal of flutter in the Party circles and the news which I have gathered in the Lobby to-day goes to show that it will not be surprising if some more members of that Party follow the example of Mr. Gaya Prasad Sinha. This rebellious spirit on the part of a few Independents shows the growing strength of the Swarajists in the Assembly, and this is a hopeful sign especially in view of the General Budget discussion, which is coming on next week.

SWARAJISTS WANTED IN UPPER HOUSE.

The election of Mr. V. Ramadas (Swarajist) to the Council of State in place of the Right Hon. Sastri is yet another sign of the direction in which the political wind is blowing. Mr. Ramadas will be the first Swarajist in the Council of State, although Mr. Karandikar is for all practical purposes considered a Swarajist, not only because he wears khaddar, but also for his views. But one swallow cannot make a summer and if ever that citadel of bureaucracy (Council of State) is to be conquered it is not in one by-election here and another by-election there, but in the big general election, which is coming on in September and for which sake, I understand, the next Legislative Session will be held early in August. True it is difficult to bring in many Swarajists or for the matter of that the Nationalists in the Council of State so long as the electoral rules are not altered. But certainly some of the Swarajist members of the Legislative Assembly have got the necessary qualification for the membership of the Council of State. Rich persons, like Mr. Goswami and Lala Hansraj, can easily come up to fight the Government in the admirable manner they are fighting now in the lower House. The problem of the future is not so much, how to carry a resolution or a Bill in the Assembly, but how after getting it passed in the lower House, obtain confirmation thereof in the upper House. For this some enthusiastic spirits are necessary and the absence of such patriots is keenly felt.

A LESSON FOR ELECTORS.

To-day, for example, the Government was able to get in the Council of State such persons as Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, Haji Mahomed Ismail Chowdhry and Nawab Muzamullah Khan to vote against Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari's motion for the consideration of Mr. Neogy's Bill which was passed in the Assembly in the teeth of Government opposition. The carrying of Mr. Neogy's Bill in the Assembly was hailed with applause on that occasion. But those who went into ecstacies then counted without the host. For there was the Council of State watching the approach of the Bill to its own sanctorum and when it did come, the members in a few speeches indifferently delivered scotched the measure. So long as Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy are adorning the green benches of the Council, so long will there be no hope of doing any good by the country. It was Sir Maneckjee, who led the opposition to Mr. Neogy's Bill so ably sponsored by Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari. He considered it a Bill for the removal of racial discrimination. He wanted racial discrimination to continue for the convenience of Indian passengers, who did not want to travel by the side of European and Anglo-Indian. Mr. Ismail Khan added that if Europeans and Indians were to travel together, then there will be violence and bloodshed every day on the Railways. The oppositionist conveniently forgot that the Bill was not to remove the racial discrimination shown to Europeans, but to abolish the discrimination shown against Indians. Here, therefore, was a grave principle involved and in spite of Sir Devaprasad's legal expositions, the judicial handling of the question by Mr. Karandikar and the biting sarcasm of Mr. Khaparde, the motion was defeated, because there were Wachas and Dadabhoys to cry "No" at the voting time, even though Mr. Chadwick's utterance had breathed racial arrogance throughout. The division in a thin House, when some of the non-officials were absent was that thirteen voted for the Bill, while the non-officials on Government side numbered six. The scales could have been easily turned against Government, if only there were more Nationalists. The defeat of the Nationalists in the Council has a lesson for the electors and the Swarajists when the general election comes.

QUIET AFTER STORM.

In the Assembly the proceedings were more or less smooth and there was not much heat imported into the debate. The storm having blown away, there was comparative quiet. The debate, however, brought out the information from Sir Charles Innes that the Rates Tribunal will be constituted before long, but in the first instance be an investigating body and not a statutory judicial authority. This was the information vouchsafed on Mr. Neogy's motion for a nominal cut, which he withdrew very gracefully. It was a somewhat satisfactory piece of work that the Assembly did when it carried Mr. Joshi's cut of one thousand rupees by a majority of four votes in order to impress on Government the necessity of reducing the third class passenger fares. Sir Charles Innes ever ready in hurling figures before a confused House attempted to show that compared with the pre-war fares, the third class figures had risen less in per centage than the fares in other classes. But the House was absolutely unconvinced by the Commerce Member's statistical performance and rightly administered a defeat. This vote of censure, however, will have no effect on Government which is determined on retaining the third class fares at their present level. But the most lively part of the day was on a nominal motion of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar in which he brought in an interesting discussion on the new policy in regard to the construction of branch lines. But soon the representatives of the European private enterprise side tracked the issue raised. Mr. Iyengar, therefore, carefully withdrew the motion, but not without obtaining an assurance that where the Railway Board did not itself construct a line, sanction would not be refused to district boards or private companies. Incidentally Sir Sivaswami Iyer obtained the information that if the Madras Government so desired, a special officer could be deputed to examine the District Board Schemes. The two motions on which Government obtained success was on Mr. Kasthuri Phai Lalbhai's cut as a protest against the high freight on coal and Lala Dunichand's censure in order to express the grievances of third class passengers, which were traceable to the policy of the Railway Board. Eventually, however, as a result of two days' discussion the Railway Board Demand was granted, but with the reduction of seventy-seven thousand one hundred and twenty rupees. The voting on other demands will be continued to-morrow and Saturday.

TWO NON-OFFICIAL DEFEATS.

THURSDAY'S ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

The following is the concluding portion of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly on Thursday :—

Sir Campbell Rhodes replying to Mr. Neogy said that every school boy knew why the carriage rates were higher by land than by sea and Government was on the right lines in carrying coal from Calcutta to Bombay by sea. He had all along been advocating the development of the Vizagapatam harbour. If the Indian Mercantile Marine were to succeed, they must develop on the lines of tramps because in that case they would not have to face the question of rebate. The industries of India would never develop unless the people realized that the water route was far cheaper than the land route.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said that the higher carriage rates for coal in India allowed the foreign coal to compete successfully. Coal, being the cheapest article, the carriage rate should at least be as low as on other articles. He advised the mover to be satisfied and withdraw his amendment if the Commerce Member gave an assurance on behalf of the Government that this question of rates would be reconsidered and would be brought again next year.

Sir Charles Innes, in his final reply said that as to the resolution of the Associated Chamber of Commerce referred to by Mr. Neogy he knew that if a business man could get something out of nothing, he would always try for it. Replying to Mr. Shanmukham Chetty the Commerce Member quoted some figures to show that the Railways were carrying coal below the cost price. He appealed to the House to reject the amendment in view of the fact that the rise in the Railway rates for carrying coal was 30 per cent. while the rise in the price of coal was 100 per cent. if they compared the pre-war prices to the present day ones.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai's motion was rejected by 54 to 50 votes.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Lala Dunichand then moved for a cut of Rs. 100 from the demand under the head, Railway Board. He raised the grievances of the third class passengers—, like lack of adequate water supply, absence of provision of water sheds and waiting rooms. He considered that the third class passengers were being treated worse than animals. It was the attitude and policy of the Railway Board which were responsible for the grievances of the general public. He specially complained about bribery and corruption on Railways and the bad manners of the railway staff.

Col. Crawford considered Lala Dunichand's speech as an unjustifiable attack on a deserving body of public servants. This Assembly Chamber was hardly the forum for making the allegations which Mr. Dunichand had made. The right spirit of service could only come among the Railway servants if the Assembly and the public generally treated them with greater consideration.

Sir Charles Innes asked the Assembly to understand the seriousness of the statements made by Lala Dunichand before accepting the motion. It was unfair that any member of the Assembly should take advantage of his privileged position and make charges. If any specific complaints were brought against any individual, then Government would institute enquiries. Sir Charles did not deny that there was corruption. It existed on every railway, in every part of the world. But the public also should not encourage this corruption by being party to it. Government on their part was doing everything to reduce corruption which took place generally in regard to waggon supply, but the best solution for this was the provision of more waggons. In the circumstances the best thing which Lala Dunichand could do was to withdraw his motion and bring before him any specific complaint, which would be promptly looked into.

Mr. Wali Mahomed Hussanally supported the motion and complained of the rudeness on the part of the Railway servants and when specific complaints were made the higher authorities condoned the servants.

Mr. Hindley endorsed Sir Charles Innes' observations.

A MATTER OF COMMON KNOWLEDGE.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said that, although the motion was by a member of the Swaraj Party, it was not considered important enough to be pressed to a division, but the turn the debate had taken compelled the Party to press it to a division. He would not make any charge, either specific or general, against the Railway Board or any particular person, but it was common knowledge that there was good deal of corruption, among the Railway servants. He was not present when Lala Dunichand made the speech and, therefore, did not know the allegations referred to by Col. Crawford.

Sir Charles Innes and Mr. Sim: What Mr. Dunichand said was that the majority of subordinate employees are either thieves or receivers of stolen property.

Pandit Motilal: I have no doubt when he made that statement he must have several cases in his mind. However, it is common knowledge that there is corruption as distinct from tips.

Mr. Joshi said corruption was not confined to subordinate employees, but extended to higher class of servants as well.

Mr. Dunichand's motion was lost by fifty votes against thirty-six.

The reduced grant of nine lakhs seven thousand and nine hundred rupees for Railway Board was approved.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

RICE CROP FOR 1924-25.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The final general memorandum on the rice crop of 1924-25 shows the total area reported is 80,575,000 acres as compared with 78,932,000 acres in the previous year on an increase of two per cent. The total yield is estimated at 31,600,000 tons of cleaned rice as against 28,138,000 tons in 1923-24 or an increase of ten per cent.—A.P.

TRAGEDY OF WORDS.

"ODALISQUE" AND "OBELISKS."

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

In presenting the report for the past year at the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Sir William Currie, the Retiring President, said:—It is sad to think that one of the greatest railways of India has now passed into the hands of the state. It is a most dreadful mistake and is a triumph for politics over commonsense and from the experience of all countries which have dabbled in state management the system will have a run for its money in the early stages of its career as the separation of railway finance from the finances of the state will be an inestimable boon to the agents of railways. But a few years hence we will see deterioration in stock and personnel. An interesting reference to the Chamber was the questionnaire of the External Capital Committee. I am afraid some of the questions were more suited to professors of economics than to ordinary business men, but I cannot see how restriction on the free entry of capital into India can be anything but harmful to the country and if allowed to become law a most retrograde step. India requires all the capital she can obtain to develop her industries and to provide employment for her fast increasing population. A country to be progressive cannot live within itself and adopt a dog in the manger policy would invoke retaliation and bring commercial suicide. Our extremist politicians make a very grave mistake in considering us as foreigners. Whichever way one looks at it financially, commercially, from a military or naval point of view India's prosperity and safety, in fact her existence as a nation, lies in her remaining an integral part of the British Empire. Free intercourse, whether it be capital, brains or men is essential. As time goes on the more important it becomes that the unofficial European should take a real interest in the Councils of the province and of the Government of India. Personally, I hate politics. Probably most business men do. But I am convinced that politics are becoming more and more an essential part of our careers out here, and, in our own interest as well as of those of India as a whole, we must take our share in this work. Some months ago the Chamber members of the local Council were described in a weekly newspaper as "dumb odaliques". In my ignorance of the English language I confused the word with "obelisks" with which I was prepared to agree having interpreted the meaning to be a sign of strength. But it was pointed out to be that the dictionary definition of an "odalisque" was "a concubine in a Turkish harem" I don't know that we have done to deserve this designation; I think I can vouch for the moral character of all the members of the European group in the Bengal Council and we certainly have never had the private entry to any such places. But though we may be a comparatively dumb section of the Council, our moral influence is of undoubted value and in the days to come, which are not far off, when construction takes the place of destruction, our influence will be still greater. The forces of anarchy and disorder are on the wane. I would appeal, therefore, to all members of the Chamber to encourage interest in the politics of the province, for, by so doing, it will not only be of benefit to Bengal itself but also to the trade and commerce of Calcutta.—A.P.

A WELL-KNOWN INDIAN SINGER.

Prof. Abdul Karim, the well-known Mahomedan Master of Music, has come to Bombay and been giving his interesting concerts for the last month and a half. His concluding programmes have been fixed for to-night and to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon. Next week he will go to Kalyan and thence proceed on his Mesar tour. Those who want to listen to really good Indian music, at once scientific and sweet,—will do well not to miss these concerts.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

In the share market jutes ruled easier and bears were responsible for the weaker tone in the speculative stocks.

Jutes :—Alliance ord 666/8, do pref 100/8, Auckland 304, Birla 8/12, Budge Budge 464, Caledonian 616, Champdany 209, Clive 46/10, Craig 5/8, Fort William 133/8, Gourepore 700, Hooghly 91, Howrah 46/4, Lansdowne 882, Lawrence 681/8, National 32/2, Northbrook 61, Presidency 8/14, Waverley 7/4.

Coals :—Albion 5/3, Arrung 2/4, Bhalgora 9/12, Raneegunge 46, Talcher 6/4, Union 20.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.—A. P.

MELLIN'S FOOD

In infancy or sickness, the food must be in a form suited to the state of the digestive functions. Children and invalids cannot digest and absorb many substances which prove nutritious to those with vigorous digestive organs. Mellin's Food contains everything tending to rapid nutrition in infancy or sickness. It is ready for almost immediate digestion. It is speedily taken up by the blood and carried to every part of the body, contributing to its nutrition.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

Obtainable of all Storekeepers throughout INDIA.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

SHARE HOLDERS' CONFIDENCE IN MANAGEMENT.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of India Ltd. was held on Friday at 3-30 p.m. at the Central Bank Building, Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna presiding.

The proceedings of the meeting went on very smoothly and many shareholders supported the management. Mr. P. D. Shamdasni did not take part in the proceedings and intimated that the chairman and others who had addressed the meeting "would see the result" for contempt of Court as he had already filed a suit in the High Court against the bank.

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The Zenith Life Assurance Company Limited has just published its report for the year ending 31st December 1924. The Zenith is a Bombay company established in the latter half of 1916. Starting with a paid up capital of only Rs. 50,000, in a short period of eight years the Company has saved enough to deposit Rs. 2,00,000 with the Government of India as security for its members, after paying Rs. 76,500 as death claims and meeting organisation and management expenses. The life funds of the Company now figure at Rs. 1,52,043 the increase in the year being Rs. 51,874, or fifty per cent over the funds in the preceding year. The effective business on the books of the Company was over Rs. 21,00,000 at the close of the year, the new business completed in the year being Rs. 5,01,000. The income for the year was Rs. 1,23,156 the premium income alone being Rs. 1,12,207. The Company contributed Rs. 16,500 for death claims in the year, full provision being made for every claim intimated. The total assets of the Company are now Rs. 2,31,000 all its investments being in Government securities.

Messrs. H. M. Mehta & Co., the Managing Agents have given up their remuneration for the eighth year in succession totalling in all Rs. 96,000. The record of work demonstrates what Indians can do and exposes the fallacy that over-seas brains alone contribute to efficiency and success in business organisation.

PROPOSED LONGEST TUNNEL IN EUROPE.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 26.

A tunnel fifteen miles long is to be driven under the Scotish mountain Ben Nevis to carry the water of Lochs Treio and Laggan to North British Aluminum company's hydroelectric station at Fort William. The tunnel will be two and a half miles longer than the famous Simplon tunnel and will therefore be the longest in Europe. Excavations will proceed from both ends and from shafts sunk from the surface and adits admitting to the tunnel from either side. In all twenty-four faces of attack will be provided. The scheme, which besides the two lochs will make use of the upper reaches of the river Spey is the greatest hydroelectric enterprise which has been undertaken in Great Britain. —B.O.W.

PERSIAN MINISTER IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Persian Minister is returning to Persia in consequence of a recent law that no officials may remain out of the country for over five years. His son-in-law Prince Nader Mirza Arasteh will act as a Charge D'Affaires.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

SIR ARCHIBALD ANSON.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The death has occurred of Major-General Sir Archibald Anson.—Reuter.

[The late Major General Sir Archibald Anson was for a long time the Administrator of the Straits Settlements. He was born in 1826 and was on the eve of completing a century. His first military services date back to the Crimean War (1855).]

EDITOR OF "HYDERABAD BULLETIN."

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 27.

Major Roderick Haroid Cameron, A.R.O., Second-in-Command, Hyderabad Rifles, A.F.I., Editor and Proprietor of the "Hyderabad Bulletin" passed away this morning after a brief illness in spite of the best medical attention available in the station. The funeral with military honours takes place tomorrow morning.—A.P.

[GEN. ALLENBY'S RESIGNATION.

REPORT QUITE UNFOUNDED.

CAIRO, Feb. 27.

The report that General Allenby has resigned is declared to be quite unfounded.—Reuter.

ECHO OF LORD MURDER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

At the High Court sessions to-day Mr. Justice Cuming passed orders in the case in which L. E. Richmond was unanimously founds guilty by the Jury of capable homicide in the second degree, by causing grievous hurt and death by a rash and negligent act in connection with the death of F. W. Lord at 58, Elliot Road on January 21st. His Lordship sentenced the accused to two year's rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 26.

From the official statement of business done upto the ninth day of the British Industries Fair at Birmingham, it is calculated that orders so far placed amount to one and a half millions sterling. As a large proportion of buyers defer giving orders until the have made a thorough investigation of the fair, hope is entertained that at the close of tomorrow night actual orders booked will total at least two millions sterling. Definite enquiries which have been made by thousands of home and overseas buyers lead to the belief that further orders will be placed after the close of the exhibition which will bring the ultimate amount upto over five millions sterling.—B.O.W.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Reichsbank has reduced its rate of discount from ten to nine per cent.—Reuter.

The British Government has transmitted to the Swedish Government its sincere condolence on the death of the Swedish ex-Premier declaring that Branting has always been held in high esteem in this country and that his services to the cause of International good-will will even be remembered. —B. O. W.

A Havas Agency dispatch says:—The French Caterpillar motor cars coming from Tunisia have reached Lake Chad, thus covering 3,500 kilometers.—Reuter's Special.

The Financial Conference held at Quai D'Orsay has decided with a view to improving the exchange value of franc to make further cuts in the budget estimates.—Reuter's Special.

The Chamber has decided that the tax on the foreigner's identity cards be raised to 200 francs. Foreign workers fulfilling certain conditions and students will pay only ten francs.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY BUDGET.

ARTIFICIAL DEFICIT.

NO NEED FOR ADDITIONAL TAXATION.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, made the following speech on the Budget in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

I was unwilling to interpose when I find that there is a desire on the part of s many Hon'ble members to speak on the Budget, but as my silence, as the representative of a Party which claims to be the most vigorous critic of Government, is likely to be misunderstood, I fear I must say a few words on the Budget. I cannot, however, help having a feeling of depression that all our orations here—and we have heard so many of them during the last three days—are only an empty show—empty in the sense that we can effectively control only 33 per cent. of the total expenditure of an expensive Government. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 16 crores 67 lakhs, the vote of the Council can effectively control only 5 crores 15 lakhs, and this consciousness is enough to damp the energy of any self respectful person. As I watched member after member get up and speak, I was reminded of what one African traveller—I think it is Dr. Livingstone—records in one of his books about the existence of a certain custom amongst the Negro chiefs under which the wives of that chief, favourites or otherwise, got for one day in the year, a chance of stating their complaints and grievances against his sway. The traveller records that, on such occasions, there was a scramble for a narration of their grievances, which it was entirely within the discretion of the mighty chief to respect or reject. The traveller further records that, on all such occasions, the favourite wives of the chief mostly sided with the chief, and as I listened to the general support which my Hon'ble friend, the Minister for Local Self-Government, accorded to the policy of the Bombay Government in all Departments, I was reminded of the favourite wife of the Negro chief.

Before I begin to deal with parts of the Budget, I just want to recall an experience of last year when the Hon'ble the Finance Member was absent in England and his speech was read by the Hon. Mr. Cadell. At that time I was told that if Mr. Lawrence had delivered the speech himself with his suavity of manner, his composure, his dignity and his easy facility of expression and figures, the effect would have been otherwise. So I was looking forward to a display of all these attributes, and I must say that my expectations have been realised. I must, however, confess to a feeling of great disappointment, in so far as the Hon'ble the Finance Member's speech has been framed in an attitude of special pleading for two iniquitous measures of taxation, and he has also succumbed to the temptation of flinging a cheap gibe at a certain class of persons, whom he describes as "esteemed citizens who do not ordinarily contribute to the suport of the State either by payment of land revenue or by payment of excise."

I realise another difficulty that all our criticism is, before the Government benches, like the display of race horses, and the remarks of the Hon'ble the Finance Member in his speech that the criticism of non-official benches mainly serves to relieve the tedium and monotony of Government benches, are not calculated to make our work dignified or self-respectful. However unpleasant the task may be, I have however to go through it and take up the time of this House for twenty minutes.

I appreciate the convenience which has been introduced this year into the Budget by means of printed graphs. I must, however, confess that these graphs have served to reveal a most deplorable state of things, among others for instance that from 1916 to 1922 the demands of the State on the inhabitants of this Presidency have increased from Rs. 7,15 lacs to 15,25 lacs. One or two discrepancies in the graphs could easily have been avoided. For instance, at page 11 of the Blue Book the total revenue is stated to be Rs. 15,68 lacs. In Graph No. 2, however, the tracings reveal only a little over 14 crores, whereas at page 35 of the blue book, 14,77 lacs is stated to be the total revenue. I am sure there is some explana- [illegible] so long as such explanation is not [illegible] the Budget, itself, uninitiated [illegible] be in a great difficulty. I must [illegible] t upon the circumstance that the [illegible] co in the accounts of 1923-24 was [illegible] yond all calculation by 109 lakhs, [illegible] ereby a very large variation in [illegible] enue of 15 crores even over [illegible] mates. I may take the liberty [illegible] at this is a piece of bad budget- [illegible] s unpardonable on the part of [illegible] Department of the Government.

[illegible] is year Government have fallen [illegible] he mistake of overestimating the [illegible] e. I can recall clearly my re- [illegible] year when my Hon'ble friend, the [illegible] Land Revenue, took 5,75 lacs as [illegible] e revenue. As a matter of fact, [illegible] us expected, he could only [illegible] 5,09, lakhs but not benefitting by [illegible] ace, he has even this year [illegible] e revenue at 5,60 lakhs.

[illegible] ERNMENT'S THREAT.

[illegible] t of the blue book, Government [illegible] what I conceive to be a threat, [illegible] that in course of time a larger proportion of levy will have to be made on non-agricultural holdings on account of unearned increment. If this indicates a probability of further taxation from that source, I must warn Government that they are straining the taxable capacity of the landowner beyond all endurable limits. I must not omit here to lodge my severe protest against the accumulation of such heavy balances in the hands of Government In 1924-25 the opening balance was Rs. 5,45 lakhs the closing balance Rs. 4,67 lakhs. In 1925-26 the year opens with that balance and closes with an estimates balance of Rs. 3,69 lacs I listened very carefully to the modest and lucid speech of the Hon'ble the Finance Secretary, Mr. Wiles, but I will take the liberty of saying that, notwithstanding his assurance, I remain absolutely unconvinced as to the necessity of Government retaining such large balances in their hands. Other Provinces have done without such large balances. Bengal, for instance, in a total budget of 10 crores is content with a balance of Rs. 1,60 lacs. Two explanations are possible of these inflated balances:—

(1) The greater credit necessity of the Bombay Government because of their higher debt.

(2) The heavy unexpected demands which are likely to arise. The first reason is really no justification; for the Government of Bombay very rarely borrow direct in the market, and after their wasteful experiment of the Bombay Development Loan of a few years ago they have not borrowed directly in the Bombay market. As regards heavy unexpected demands, I think it is not too much to expect the Finance Department, with all their expert machinery, to make the anticipations very close to the mark. I feel certain, however, that these large balances have a most disastrous effect upon the economy of Government. I am not at present referring to the commercial dislocation that these balances ordinarily deposited with the Imperial Bank cause in the commercial world. Government probably will reply that in this connection they are in the good company of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, who maintains large balances in England for the benefit of the British market. I was, however, glad to hear that the Government of Bombay are expecting to receive, on these large balances, interest at a rate which will bear some approximation to the market rate. But, in my opinion, one of the disastrous effects of these large balances is to lay Government open to the temptation—and they have succumbed to it these two years—of spending their money in a wrong manner. Take, for instance, the statement in the Budget that in the year 1924-25, from an opening balance of Rs 5,45 lacs,—79 lacs were withdrawn for the purpose of being applied to irrigation for the avoidance of debt. A bait is thrown out to the Council that this venture would secure a saving of 41 lakhs. I beg to differ from the Finance Member's opinion, and I warn Government that this step of financing capital expenditure from current balances or current revenue is an experiment fraught with great danger. Shall we be justified in assuming that this change of policy on the part of Government, indicated by their financing such expenditure out of the current balances, shows a weakening faith on their part in the productiveness of such ventures?

BIG SUM FOR POLICE QUARTERS.

Again, for the year 1925-26, 98 lakhs are proposed to be withdrawn, and of this sum, 49 lakhs are intended to be spent on capital head of expenditure, 60 civil works, P.W.D. From the white book, Hon'ble members will find that the Hon'ble the Home Member, is claiming for Police quarters a big sum like Rs. 5,90,000. The whole of this large amount is going to be spent upon housing the special favourites of Government, the Police of the Presidency. I had a long connection with the Government Law School of Bombay, from which Government reap more than half a lac of rupees every year. The cry went forth time after time that Government should provide a hostel for the accommodation of these students, most of whom come from long distances and have to live amidst surroundings of insanitation and temptation. Government have, however, always turned a deaf ear, on the ground of stringency, and yet today, with a deficit of Rs. 41 lakhs Government propose to spend such a large sum on improving the accommodation for the Police! We also find in the Budget 60 Civil Works, P.W.D., at page 10 that the "Gateway of India," that cold marble edifice which confronts the eye of the American visitor and strikes his imagination at Apollo Bunder, has cost Bombay Rs. 26,50,000, and 19 lacs have already been spent on this building. What further evidence is wanted of the reckless extravagance of Government? The indebtedness of this Presidency is growing likewise in similar proportions. During 1914-1924 the indebtedness has increased from 10 crores to 42 crores. Figures regarding the indebtedness of the various Provinces are obtainable from the reply of Sir Basil Blackett to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in the Legislative Assembly. The figures for the period March 1914 to March 1924, as regards the other Provinces, are as follows:—

Madras	11.2	—	11.6
Bengal	3.6	—	2.1
U. P.	15.2	—	19.7
Punjab	20.4	—	25.1
Burma	2.6		
Bihar	6.6	—	6.6
C. P.	2.1	—	5.2
Assam	0.1	—	0.1

REMEMBRANCE OF KIPLING'S VERSE.

These figures clearly indicate that the indebtedness of our Province has grown into frightful proportions. The Hon'ble the Finance Member makes out a plea that stringent economy has been practised by Government. When I hard his speech I was reminded of a verse of Kipling:—

"Indeed, indeed, retrenchment oft before
I swore, but did I mean it when I swore?
And then, and then, we wandered to the hills
And the Little Loss became Much More."

That puts in a nutshell Government's claim for economy, and I will say in all seriousness that it is much oftener due to windfalls than to retrenchments deliberately practised. I would like to ask Government how many of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, a body composed not of "obstructionists" like myself and the members of my Party, but of sane, level-headed Moderates, have been carried out by Government. A clear answer will oblige this House, but I am sure it will never be given. Take only a few figures pertaining to this claim for economy. At page 76 of the blue book, for instance, the expenses on Police are stated to have been curtailed, but only from 1,84 lacs to 1.81 lacs, viz., only 2 per cent. In the Department Miscellaneous 47, which lends itself, perhaps as no other Department does, to cuts and economy, I find at page 101 of the blue book that from 47 lacs the expenditure has been cut down to 33 lacs, representing only 25 per cent. But when one compares these few cuts with the inflation of the establishments of officers and their salaries, one is surprised at the expensiveness of the administration. To take only a few instances, at page 198 of the white book there is mentioned an officer called the Medical Research Officer. I do not find any figures mentioned in the columns against his name. I am therefore justified in assuming that he is a new creation in this department. At all events, what is most remarkable is that, though he exists in the Transferred Department of Public Health, his salary is made non-votable. We are told, however, that in Diarchy all apointments are controlled by the Minister, and yet see the unedifying spectacle of a Minister permitting a salary of Rs. 3,150 per month being converted into non-votable. Similarly, at page 76 of the white book, Rs. 80,000 relating to the Governor's tour including the luxury of special trains, have all been this year turned into non-votable. They were votable last year, but the Government feared that they could not trust this House, so they have turned it into non-votable this year. Similarly, in the case of the Publicity Officer, whose existence has now been put under the protective shadow of the Translators' Department, a new item of Rs. 2,400 for house rent and allowances has been started and the whole of it is this year made non-votable. Again, in the Transferred Department of Public Health, an officer, exists called the Consulting Surveyor to Government drawing a large salary like Rs. 25,700 per year. His salary of course is non-votable, but even his travelling allowances, Rs. 15,000, which was all votable last year has now been converted to the extent of Rs. 8,000 into non-votable. Is this due to the progress of the Government towards trust and confidence in this House of which so much has been boasted? I find also that the indecent scramble for salaries which the notorious Lee Commission made possible has been acceded to by Government to the extent of Rs. 9 lacs this year and Rs. 10 lacs next year. The less we talk of this indecency, the better for the prestige of Government. We are powerless to touch the findings of this notorious Commission, but may I express the hope that, having got their pound of flesh, these worthy officers will now devote their time and attention to transfer power from their hands into the hands of the people? I find, further, that, under several garbs and forms, allowances are allowed to the officials of Government in so many ways, that it becomes a great scandal. At pages 38 and 39 of the Budget, Estimate for 30 and 41 Civil Works, P.W.D., you find some allowances collected together. A friend of mine of the Swaraj Party has collected all these allowances, and the House will be astonished to hear that they are 52 in number. I give below a list of these allowances:—

1. Dispensary allowance.
2. District Local Board allowance.
3. Staff allowance.
4. Checking allowance.
5. X-Ray allowance.
6. Sind allowance.
7. Duty allowance.
8. Uniform allowance.
9. Provisional allowance
10. Sub-divisional allowance.
11. Board allowance.
12. House Rent allowance.
13. Conveyance allowance.
14. Local allowance.
15. Travelling allowance.
16. Compensatory allowance.
17. Hill allowance.
18. Baluchistan allowance.
19. Additional allowance.
20. Barrage allowance.
21. Presidency allowance.
22. Station allowance.
23. Dearness allowance
24. Pagi allowance.
25. Mewas allowance.
26. Deputation allowance.
27. Presidency House Rent allowance
28. Bad climate allowance.
29. Concessional personal allowance.
30. Typing allowance.
31. Exchange compensation allowance.
32. Hutting money allowance.
33. Archaeological allowance.
34. Hill journey charges allowance
35. Plague allowance.
36. Overtime allowance.
37. Contract Establishment allowance.
38. Cycle allowance.
39. Grain compensation allowance.
40. Special pay allowance.
41. Allowance for collecting tree tapping fees allowance.
42. Superintendent's allowance.
43. Jailor's allowance.
44. Jail allowance.
45. Traffic duty allowance.
46. Clothing allowance (plain clothing allowance).
47. Horse allowance.
48. Shorthand allowance.
49. Literary allowance
50. Boat allowance.
51. Camel allowance.
52. Horse allowance.

I remember, when a European visitor visited Nasik he laughed at the practice of the priests there in requiring the devotees to give *dakshina* on all manner of pretences—2 annas for oil for the god, 3 annas for his raiment, 1 annas for his food, 3 annas for his toil and so on and so on, but whatever the justification for this kind of looting, in departments of human superstition, it has really no basis under a modern Government calling itself paternal.

MONEY FOR "NATION BUILDING" DEPARTMENTS.

Credit has also been taken for more money being given to the "Nation-building" departments of Education and Public Health" than to the Reserved Departments, but no credit is due to Government in this behalf. These nation-building departments were already so miserably starved that it was not possible to starve them any more. And vice versa, the Reserved Departments were so greatly inflated that it is not possible to inflate them further without causing the greatest scandal in the community. Some of the allowances of which I spoke have undergone great increases during the Budget year. For instance, at page 38 you find Rs. 16,400 rising to Rs. 22,073. At page 39, Rs. 59,550 rising to Rs. 80,906. We are told it is not possible for Government to retrench in the department of Law and Order; the Police are necessary to preserve peace, and any retrenchment in that direction means chaos and bloodshed! Whatever the value of this remark may be, it certainly has no application to that large amount of Police surveillance which is unnecessarily kept up in connection with political activities in this country. Who in public life has not experienced the mischievous activities of this unnecessary Department? I can understand the Government claiming the right of keeping disorder and breach of peace in control. Even there I would submit that what Government call disorder and breach of peace is very often the result of ignorance and certainly unsatisfied ambition. But what justification is there that Government should yearly spend lacs of rupees in maintaining a department which at its best is intended to crush political ambition and spy political aspirations? Similarly, a great deal was made of the circumstance that Government are intending to construct large roads during the Budget year, and it is said that they relate to the convenience and comfort of the citizen. But is the really so? Has the expense which is heaped on their construction no connection with the military necessities of the British Government? Take, for instance the Bassein bridge, 60 Civil Works, P.W.D., page 10. Rs. 13 lacs is the estimated Government contribution to the Municipality for the construction of this bridge. 8 lakhs were spent in 1923-24, 4 lacs are proposed to be spent this year. Will the Hon'ble Minister in charge tell us how much of these 13 lacs is due to the necessity of constructing the bridge in such a manner that the military necessities of taking heavy guns and large troops over it may be satisfied? Why should the ryot pay these expenses without contribution from the Government of India, to whose military necessities our Departments cater? Similarly, a boast was made in the speech of the Finance Member that there is no indication of the substitution of foreign liquor for Indian liquor. I am not satisfied with his reasoning. I should like to have better proof as to why, the sales have not decreased, notwithstanding that the causes for the inflation of the sale of foreign liquor have disappeared for instance, the removal of numbers of British troops after the War. Also why though the cost of liquor has gone up, the sales of foreign liquor have not undergone any diminution? It is not enough to know that these sales have not gone up. I want to know why they have not gone down. And if they have not gone down, I think it is justifiable for the Hon'ble members to believe that that is so because cheap foreign liquor is now being consumed in place of the more costly Indian liquor. I do hope that the Minister in charge of Excise will give some explanation of this circumstance.

WARNING TO GOVT.

Before I close I just warn Government that their financial system requires overhauling. Out of a total of Rs. 16 crores, the land revenue contributes 5,50, and Excise 4,50. The land revenue has been pushed to the utmost limit of flexibility, and I am sure my Hon'ble friends in this House will agree with that statement notwithstanding the veiled threat of the Hon'ble the Finance Member of charging he unearned increment on non-agricultural holdings in future. As for Excise, it is already the proclaimed policy of Government to shrink it out of existence. If so, Government must look forward to this circumstance, that their revenue will suffer largely and nearly 5.60 lacs are not capable of expansion. Where does the remedy lie? I take the liberty of saying it lies in strict retrenchment and also in the reopening of the Meston Award. I am told Government are very anxious that the latter step should be taken. I am loth to believe it, because if they were really anxious they would not so easily talk of putting additional taxation on the back of the overburdened taxpayer. They have come forward with two taxation Bills, and if this House accepts them I am sure its enact will be to weaken our claim with the Government of India for the reopening of the Meston Award. Bombay is paying for its meek and submissive loyalty to this Award. Other Provinces like Madras and Bengal have found it possible to escape their full obligations. As Government themselves show, Bombay is struggling to escape its liabilities. If so, may I ask in all seriousness why Government make this mischievous proposal of adding to the taxation of the Province? Apart from an artificial deficit, no need is made out for additional taxation, and I shall go further and say that if the proposals of taxation which Government have made for the Budget year are accepted by this House, then there will be an end of any prospect of our getting our share of the Income Tax by a reconsideration of the Meston Award. I ask therefore the Hon'ble members of this House to reject the proposals when they are formally made.

SPINNING SCHOOL AT ATRAI.

CAUSE OF UNPOPULARITY OF CHARKA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ATRAI, Feb. 25.

Acharyya Ray after distributing prizes at Suri Exhibition has been at Talora and Atrai for the last five days. Owing to the harvesting of paddy there has been much diminution of yarn production. It is hoped henceforth it will considerably increase. Arrangements have been made for opening a school at Atrai for training workers in spinning and weaving. Previous bitter experience has shown the unpopularity of charka is due in no small measure to the use of charkas of diverse pattern, often clumsy and unscientific in construction, as also bad manipulation and imperfect faulty knowledge of carding and making of slivers. Out workers have proved to demonstration at College Square that 800 yards of sixteen count yarn can be spun in one hour by a practised hand. For the last few months Dr. Roy has been religiously spinning at least half an hour a day. This morning he submitted to an examination and was found to spin at the rate of 215 yards of twelve count per hour. The manipulation of the charka requires as much expert training as that of chemistry students' handling the test tube, as Dr. Roy seriously observed. Standarised charkas of uniform pattern recommended throughout Bengal. It is to be hoped municipalities and district boards of Bengal will make it a point to send here would-be teachers for systematic training. A suitable plot of land has been secured for housing the school and accommodating pupils. Climate on the whole healthy, but cases of kalazar and chronic malaria are by no means few. An out-resident and another itinerant doctor have been attending patients and giving kalazar injections. The number of patients treated in January last was 1,614.

PUNJAB ENGINEERING CONGRESS.

GOVERNOR OPENS SESSION.

LAHORE, Feb. 26.

The annual business session of the Punjab Engineering Congress was held here to-day at the Town Hall. Mr. Foy, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch of the Sutlej Valley project presided. His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey who opened the Congress addressed the members for a few minutes and paid a tribute to the engineers for the material development of the province and the great growth of irrigation schemes. The Congress gold medal for 1924 was awarded amidst cheers to Mr. Anderson for his paper on "Economic Railway Construction." The report of the Council of the Congress for the year ending 31st December 1924 which was read showed that the year opened with 280 members and closed with 285 and that the financial position had improved during the year. The annual dinner of the Congress will take place to-morrow at the Masonic Hall and on Saturday the members of the Congress will proceed to Nalagarh to witness the latest scientific method of quarrying cutting and conveying of stones by electricity. —A. P

GANG OF ROBBERS ROUNDED UP.

HEAVY SENTENCES.

POLICE OFFICERS COMPLIMENTED.

As a sequel to the epidemic of thefts and house-breaking that prevailed in the different localities of Bombay, in December last Inspector Fern and Sub-Inspector Mahankal, of the C. I. D., Bombay, arrested five persons for robbery and house-breaking and five more persons for receiving stolen property, who were all hauled up before Mr. D. N. D.' Khandalawala, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Girgaon. The evidence showed that during Christmas last, complaints from various localities of the city were lodged with the police that a number of houses were burgled and thefts of various articles had taken place. The Commissioner of Police deputed Inspector Fern and Sub-Inspector Mahankal to investigate the cases and arrest the gang of desperadoes. Consequently, they after some enquiries arrested between 6th and 9th January last, five persons who were alleged to be the leaders of the gang of thieves, viz., (1) Chhaganlal Bhagwandas, (2) Mangaldas Jagdeshwar, (3) Gangasing Sobhansing, (4) Gulabchand Premchand and (5) Kalidas Dayal.

In the course of the enquiries the police traced property concerned in 13 cases of house-breaking and thefts and recovered a considerable number of articles stolen. The accused were remanded from time to time till the 2nd of February, by which date the police had succeeded in establishing the guilt of the accused with 31 different cases of thefts, etc., in which the accused were in one shape or the other concerned. For instance, out of the 31 cases mentioned above, accused No. 1 was concerned with 5 cases, No. 2 with 6 cases, No. 3 with 5 cases, and so on.

The police also traced and subsequently arrested five persons on the charge of receiving stolen property from these accused, viz., (1) Osman Kasam, (2) Ahmohmed Iveb, (3) Kasam Ahmed, (4) Haji Ayub Haji Sidique and (5) Mohanlal Rowji alias Babubhai Jugjiwan. Out of these five accused, Nos. 1, 3 and 4 were discharged for want of evidence, accused No. 2 was fined Rs. 100 or six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, while the judgment against accused No. 5 is postponed till the 2nd March. The other five accused who were charged with house-breaking and thefts, etc., were sentenced on aggregate charges to various terms of imprisonment ranging from one year to three years.

POLICE OFFICERS COMPLIMENTED.

In the course of his lengthy judgment His Worship complimented the police officers who investigated these cases and said: In conclusion I wish to say that the C. I. D. officers, Mr. Fern and Mr. Mahankal, and the police constables immediately concerned with these cases have shown great deal of industry and skill in preparing the cases. In all, there were 31 cases and 10 accused persons, some were charged under Sections 454, 457 and 380 of I. P. C. and others under Sections 411 and 414 of the I. P. C. and without considerable tact and patience the labours of these officers could not have produced such satisfactory results. I wish also to say that Mr. Mankar, the Prosecuting Officer, has dealt with each case with his usual thoroughness and showed complete mastery of all the intricate facts and thus has helped me in disposing of the cases in a comparatively short time.

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EVOLUTION V. DICTATURE.

FRENCH EXPEL M. N. ROY.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Another of the numerous criticisms of the to-be-renewed Wembley Exhibition is supplied by the woollen and worsted trades of Yorkshire. Bradford dress-goods manufacturers have met and expressed doubt as to whether the comparatively small sum of £6,000 can be again raised this year to cover the composite exhibit. Only £3,200 has been promised, and the balance is a matter of doubt. If the Bradford industrials do not repeat their big show, it is considered probable that Yorkshire as a whole will be inclined to refrain from any serious representation.

The official propaganda, however, continues with unabated optimism. 1925 is, according to this *reclame*, to be *the* lucky year for the persistent gambler. The 1924 Exhibition, which was to have made everything rosy in the garden of British trade, was only a taster. 1925 is "the second stage." Not to ruin, but to success. Well,—every one has to make a living, somehow.

INTEREST ON OTTOMAN DEBT.

The "supercilious press" is adopting a tone of unfriendly criticism towards Turkey, concentrating this criticism at present on the payment (or non-payment) of the interest on the Ottoman Debt in depreciated pounds Turkish instead of in gold, or in pounds sterling. Most Turcophiles here think Turkey is quite right in exercising its discretion as to the valuta of payment. The voluntary offer on the original bond, to pay at discretion of holder in £T or gold, was made at a time when parity of 110 piastres to the £ sterling was assured by the international administration of the Debt, and when the form of payment was merely a question of convenience. It was never intended that this was to bind the Turkish Government to pay eight or nine pounds for one, owing to a fall in exchange at some future date.

It is, by the way, as a result of great reticence in its paper issues that Turkey's exchange, even in a slump, is now only 915 against 110 parity; or 832 per cent. against Turkey (in London). Suppose the rate had risen against Turkey to an equivalent with that against Austria, which is about 14,000 to 1,—or against Hungary which is 14,363 to 1? Would it have been possible to pretend that a pre-war voluntary offer to pay in two alternative valuta should now be translated as a gold payment?

NEGOTIATIONS IGNORED.

The critics of Turkey's "arbitrary resolution", or "ignoring of undertakings", show scant respect for the commission which is actually working to settle this question; that is, to come to an arrangement. The question of the incidence of the responsibility for the principal among Turkey and the succession States, of the payment of interest and the alienability of securities, are all within the competence of the mixed commission. The suggestion of Turkish bad faith savour somewhat, in the circumstances, of "contempt of court." A Turkish official statement has reached me to the following effect: "Turkey has never wished to ignore the true value of this important question. It has always been proved that Turkey is faithful to its engagements, and will regularly pay its debts. Here comes in the form of payment, which is not yet decided, and which is the subject of friendly negotiations already undertaken by the Turkish Government and the Public Debt. An early understanding is expected and desired, when it will be seen in Europe that Turkey entertains good intentions towards its creditors.

THE GRAECO-TURK DISPUTE.

By far the most serious matter that has arisen here, however, is the attempt to push England into the position of a partisan of the Greek Government against Turkey over the Patriarchate question. Mr. Percival Landon's article on the "Greek Patriarch", in Tuesday's "Daily Telegraph", is a distorted and provocative statement. We are hoping that the British Government will do nothing so foolish as to follow the hints and yield to the pressure of the Conservative Press. After disclaiming a desire to rake up the history of the capitulatory and penetrative machinery of the Ottoman period, Mr. Landon does precisely that. He would again rivet on Turkey individuals and privileges which Turkey is resolved to remove from the frame of the nation.

The Turkish Minister in London has given the case for Turkey in a nutshell, to a representative of "The Daily Herald." He said: "We have no wish either to abolish the patriarchate or to attack the Orthodox Church. But we consider that the Patriarch of Constantinople should be a Turkish subject. Constantine VI was declared on January 26, by the mixed Commission, whose chairman is a neutral, to be a Greek subject, exchangeable under the provisions of the Lausanne Treaty. We are therefore perfectly entitled to send him to Greece with other exchangeable Greeks, in place of whom Turks are being sent from Greece to Turkish territory. But we have no objection whatever to the election of a Turkish subject as Patriarch."

THE DOGS OF WAR.

This does not at all satisfy the Ronalds and the Diplomatic Correspondents, although it disposes of the fable about "first *abolishing* the Khilafat and now *abolishing* Patriarchate." It is a question of expelling a certain individual. Very well, the attack is amended:—This becomes an assault on the Lausanne Treaty.—a "refusal to permit the chosen Patriarch to take up the duties specially limited as his prerogative in the Treaty." This speedily becomes "direct defiance." To give it the necessary "bite", the philippic dwells on what (even if it were true) is totally extraneous, the alleged "substantial injuries which have been inflicted upon foreigners during the last eighteen months." It is impossible to believe that the undesired presence of one Greek gentleman in the Phanar would remove injury or injustice to any Britons in Turkey.

All this is the preamble considered necessary to an incitation to pressure, with the ultimate contingency of war. The present Greek Government was said to be ready for war. The subscription in London of the British quota of a loan for the relief of destitute "Greek refugees" has apparently provided the necessary financial optimism in Greek governing circles, which are military circles. The British advocate of Hellenic cock-crowing considers that "as signatories of the Treaty they have, *of course*, the right to take any steps which may serve them to fulfil their duties under the Treaty." And, as Britain has also signed, she and other signatories can scarce help being "involved." Very involved indeed. We must put up a *united front*. Islam is now divided. The Allies must not sit down under an affront. An insult is offered to them. The writer get purple in the neck and stops.

CHALKS-UP "WAR."

Meanwhile Greece, relying as always, on foreign support, advertises the war talk of General Candylis. If Greek demands are not yielded to by Turkey, the Greek Government (of which Condylis is already a Minister) may resign; in which case a war government, with the same Minister in control would follow. That is a way of changing without altering. There is a hint that the new Government would act virtually as a dictature, but as the present Government is, in effect, just that, the principles of Stable Government in Greece are practically permanent.

Having done all this war talk however, a rumour is circulated that the Greeks (in Turkey) are about to appoint a new head of their Church under the limits prescribed by Turkey. So may it be. On the other hand, Greece has the power of appeal to the League. Even that will be better than war.

EVOLUTIONARY PROGRESS.

Serbia is not a Soviet State; it follows the path of evolution, not of violence. It has a Parliament, and tolerates no dictatures. It has called elections for next Sunday. The present Government of this constitutional State is in a minority. That alone needs to be remedied.

First the Communist Party, which in the 1919 Parliament numbered 60 representatives, has been placed outside the law,—prohibited, silenced.

Secondly, Raditch's Party (Croat Peasants' Party) which in 1924 had 66 members, has also been blotted out by constitutional pacific violence. The same fate has been meted out to several Nationalist minorities. As Napoleon did *not* say: "This is better than Moscow."

The Government will, by terror and the exclusion of opponents, secure a majority and Constitutional Freedom be endorsed. Or (a lucky resource which Constitutionalists would be mad to neglect) Parliament will be dissolved and a military control (not a dictature) will be established.

Other Constitutional Governments are watching the issue with a benevolent and evolutionary interest.

MORE PARLIAMENTARY TRIUMPHS.

The Parliamentary and anti-Red "Labour and Socialist International" has received a shock. It has found that its pets the Hungarian anti-Bolsh Social-Democrats entered into a pact in 1921 with the Horthy Government. It was a pact which chiefly offended by agreeing to break off relations with Socialist Internationals of every sort. Other points were: To refrain from organising the agricultural or the railway workers, or the civil servants.

The Committee of investigation try to whitewash the Social-Democratic pacters, but they declare the pact "void." (Of course it's void, directly it ceases to be secret.)

It is believed that the rank and file will slide away from the leaders. It was not the International that discovered the pact. Trade unionists unearthed it, denounced it, and were "expelled from the union for criticising the pact."

MORE EVIDENCE.

Unlike Mesdames Goldman (anarchist) and Snowden (royalist), two young London school-masters, Mr. A. Pratt and Major E. S. Armstrong, have returned from Russia with favourable impressions. They rode across Europe to Moscow on a motor cycle and side-car. They disclaim political preconceptions,—and, in plainly stating what they saw and heard, they sum up favourably to Russia. They speak of the populace having an evident "feeling of having been led towards an ideal state of society." On the material side: "Most of the people evoked as though they had enough food to sustain them, and generally well beyond that stage; while the children looked as healthy and well-fed as any English kiddies."

COTTON IN ANATOLIA.

Cotton-growing in Asia Minor is, I think, real news and very welcome news too, for which we are indebted to the "Near East." A consignment of a thousand bales from Mersina, a Turkish port on the Mediterranean, has reached Liverpool. There are possibilities in the Anatolian crop, for a ginning-mill has been set up at Adana.

MR. M. N. ROY EXPELLED.

Mr. M. N. Roy, one of the Cawnpore condemned, but absent from India at the time of the trial, has been living in Paris with his wife for some time past. On January 30th the French Government arrested and expelled Mr. Roy at a few hours' notice. Mrs. Evelyn Roy was also arrested and detained until her husband's departure; then released conditionally, pending further investigations. The feeling among Indians in Paris is that the French Government has acted upon British suggestion. The order for arrest was signed on January 3, a few days after the Herriot-Chamberlain interview. The facts in the case were received by the Police from British sources, including photographs and documents. The order was not a police, but an "administrative" one, signed by the Minister of the Interior. This is held to point to British intervention.

The all-two-usual characteristics of French orders of expulsion (not, however, unknown in India) were present. No charges were preferred against the arrested person, and no opportunity granted him to consult a lawyer or organise a defence.

Friends of the Roys in France are trying to prevent the expulsion of Mrs. Roy and of Indians who are supposed to support Communist propaganda.

The fact that steps were taken in French India to expel another "absent condemned" Cawnpore conspirator should be noted when considering this action in Paris.

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I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a break-down. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

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1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding . postal
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Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

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The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

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GHATKOPAR GANG CASE.

BOMBAY BARBER'S EVIDENCE.

LIVELY SCENES IN COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Feb. 23.

The Special Court appointed to enquire into the alleged crimes in connection with what has come to be known the Ghatkopar Gang Case resumed its sitting on Friday in the Thana jail, the presiding Special Magistrate being Mr. Deo.

Altogether out of 450 witnesses only 120 have been examined.

Peter Misquitta, a young East Indian of Ville Parle, said he remembered that some 18 months ago one morning at 2 a.m. when it was raining very heavily he heard loud cries for help coming from the house, just opposite to his, occupied by one Foolchand Marwaree. He also heard cries of "thief, thief." So he at once answere, "I am coming," and loading his double-barreled gun he fired two blank shots in the air with a view to frighten the thieves, and then went into the Marwaree's house, but only to find that the robbers had decamped. He saw two persons badly injured with sticks. He searched the house and compound to find if any thief had concealed himself there but there was no trace of them.

Soja Koosalji, a Marwaree witness described how his shop at Marol had been broken open in his absence some months ago at night when he had gone to his 'moolak' closing his shop. Nothing had been taken away.

Ramjan Khoodabux's evidence was interesting and caused considerable excitement amongst the accused. He said he was a barber and had his *hajamat* saloon at 36 Lal Chimney near Lamington Road in Bombay not far from the Byculla Club. Witness said he knew at Oonav, *Chacha's dhanda* was *chori*... and *badmasi*. For some time *Chacha* had lived with him. Abdool Driver, Fathe Mahomed Ali and others used to live with him and became friends. Mohan also came. He also was from Oonav. His business was also the same as *Chacha's*—*chori* and *badmasi*. At this stage witness went round scrutinising the faces of accused to see if he could identify those he knew. Coming up to accused No. 28 (Master) he with an ironic jest saluted him, "Master Sab, salaam, sallam," and pointing him out to the Magistrate, cried out, "Here he is." Master Sab feeling offended asked witness if he had his (Master's) photo. Upon this witness uttered a very foul abuse and there was immediately a hubbub in Court. When the tempest had subsided witness continuing said that the men used to come and go sometimes by day and sometimes by night. *Chacha* and Mohan had brought a trunk to him to be kept for them. *Chacha* used to say that the trunk contained clothes of five or six people. *Chacha* had also given witness gold bangles which he said he wished to send to his *moolak*. Witness had kept these for twenty days. Witness knew Ismail Chesmawallah. He used to come to his shop. *Chacha* had once brought a gold ornament to witness saying he wanted it to be sold. Witness said Ismail Seth was there and he would be able to transact the sale which was done at a profit and he (witness) got one rupee as bakseesh. Once *Charha* and Chatraphal had said they had a 10,000 rupee currency note and had asked witness if he could manage to have it sold. Witness asked to have a look at the note, but it was never shown to him.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Witness was subjected to ordeals of fiery cross-examination by some of the accused and it was then elicited that the barber was in connection with the gang case locked up, at the police station at Ghatkopar and that it was only after he had got some men arrested that he was set free.

Asked if he could explain how it was that although he had harboured thieves and *budmashes*, he was a free man and had not been charged with the offence of sheltering criminals, witness said he could not reply. Asked if any property was found in his house, witness replied: "The property before the Court."

As the cross-examination was being goaded on witness became restless and abusive. "You son of a sow, (*soor ka aulad*)", vociferated a cross-examining prisoner, "answer my question," and he wound up by asking the Magistrate to note that witness had abused him. He also gave the Court and witness to understand that the latter could abuse him with impunity because he was in handcuff and before the Court. If prisoner had been abused like that outside he would at once cut off witness' neck. It was with some difficulty that the storm was quelled.

The most interesting figure in the group of prisoners is *Chacha*, who is kept aloof from his quandam confreres. Though a Pathan he appears to be a born Bhaia being garbed as such, with a tiny white Bhaia bonnet perched on his occipital protuberance. He has quite a placid look and the lively passages-at-arms that occur in the Court do not at all seem to ruffle his equanimity.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Feb 26.

Bihar and Orissa, week ending 23rd February 1925:—There was no rain during the week under report. Standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of winter paddy is almost completed. Pressing of sugarcane continues and threshing of winter paddy is general. Harvesting of early rabi crops continues. Planting of sugarcane is going on. Preparation of land for jute sowing has commenced in Purneah. The price of common rice has risen in five districts, fallen in two and remained stationary in the remainder. Average price of local common rice at headquarters excluding Angul is 7.27 seers a rupee against 7 seers last week and that of maize is 8.78 seers against 8.72 seers. The supply of fodder and water is reported to be sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from seven districts. The condition of standing crops in the feudatory states of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reported to be good.—A. P.

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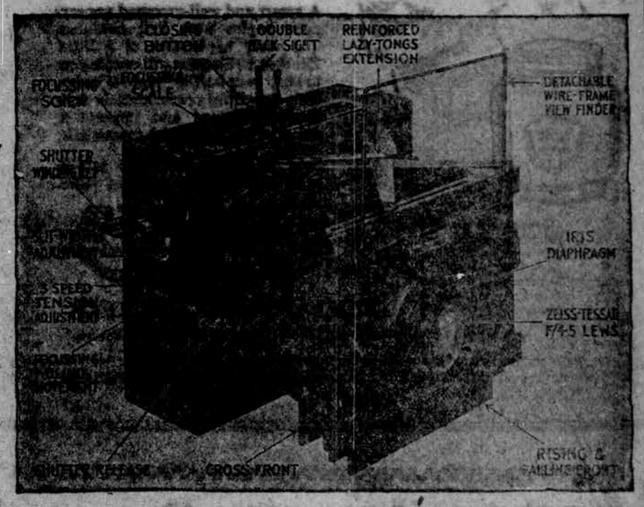

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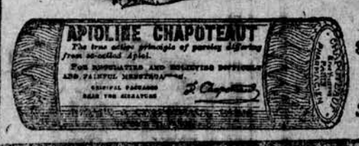

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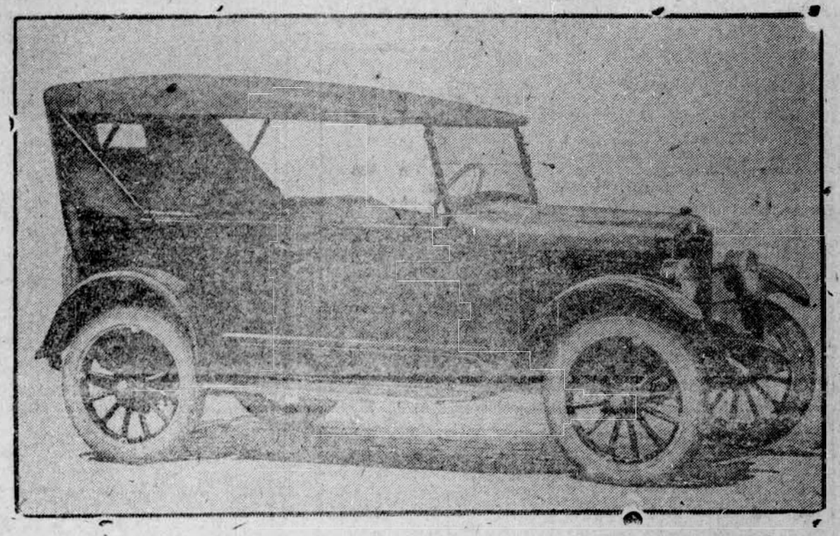

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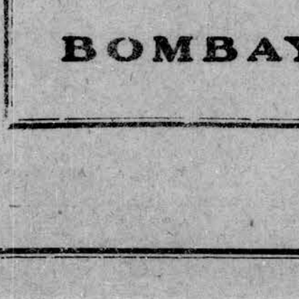

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